FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Accidentally Shot.—A melancholy accident happened at the Reid Gold Mine, about 14 miles from Concord, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Mr. J. T. Cornell, of New York, was found lying in his house with the top part of his head shot off and a double-barrel gun across his body. No one was present when the accident happened, but it is supposed by those who ran to the house at the report of the gun, that he was in the act of taking his gun from behind a bedstead, leaning forward at the time, when the hammer caught under the rail of the bedstead, discharging the whole load of one barrel into his forehead just above the eyes.

Mr. Cornell was about 25 years old, and had been in this part of the State but three or four weeks. *Charlotte Democrat.*

A Horse Killed by Bees.—A singular instance of the death of a horse resulting from the sting of bees, occurred in this town, yesterday, on the premises of Mr. Wm. G. Fowler, on Front street. It appears that the horse was blind and unconsciously approached so near the hives, of which Mr. Fowler has a large number, as to overthrow one of them. The enraged insects immediately attacked the horse, and stung him so severely that he has since died from the injuries inflicted. Mr. Fowler, in attempting to relieve the horse from his tormentors, was severely stung on his hands and face.—*Wil. Herald.*

Chinese Sugar Cane Sirup.—Dr. H. M. Jennings, of this county, brought us last week a bottle of Sirup manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane. It is the first we have seen of this season's make, and is a fine article. From 20 gallons of juice he made 4 gallons of Sirup.

This Cane is undoubtedly a great thing. If it was good for nothing else but to make sirup it would be highly valuable to farmers, but we have been assured by several gentlemen that the cane is the best food for stock they have ever tried; fattening cattle, horses, &c., in less time than any other kind of feed. Certainly the sirup is better than common molasses—it tastes so at least—and a friend who has tried it says that cakes made with it cannot be surpassed by sugar cakes. Success, then, to the Chinese Sugar Cane culture. *Charlotte Democrat.*

Prof. A. M. Shipp, of the North Carolina University, has been elected President of the Female College at Columbia, S. C. Prof. Shipp is a Methodist minister, and is probably one of the best pulpit orators of the present day. Any person who hears him preach once will desire to hear him again. His sermon in the Presbyterian Church in this place on last Thanksgiving Day was indeed a brilliant effort.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Counterfeit Quarter Eagles.—Counterfeit quarter eagles, extremely well executed and likely to deceive even good judges of money, are in circulation. They have none of the greasy feeling which is the usual characteristic of base coin, and the only way in which they can be detected is through the brittleness of their material. By throwing them down smartly they will shiver like glass.

Telegraph to India.—The long discussed project of a line of telegraph to India to connect with the existing European has been at length brought to a decision in favor of the route by the Red Sea, in preference to that overland by way of Constantinople and the river Tigris The encouragement to the enterprise offered by the British Government is such as to leave no doubt of the immediate raising of the necessary capital, computed to be about £800,000.

The news that, by the terms of the treaty of peace between England and France and China, the Celestial Empire is to be opened to the trade of all foreign Powers, and that the Christian religion is to be allowed in all parts of the country, is gratifying most certainly; but when it is announced that "ample indemnity" is to be allowed to the Allies, we are reminded that it is a revival of the old habit of making the victim "pay for heating the poker."

Counterfeit.—We have seen a counterfeit bill for $100, purporting to be of the Bank of Camden, S. C. The bill is made up of parts of three bills of different Banks, and is not very well executed.

The Bank of Camden, S. C., we believe, does not issue bills of $100.—*Chas. Courier.*

An Axe to Grind—Origin of the Term.—"When I was a little boy," says Dr. Franklin, "I remember one cold winter morning I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder." "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he, "will you let me grind my axe on it?" Pleased with the compliment of the "fine little fellow," "O yes," I answered, "it is down in the shop." "And will you, my little fellow," said he, patting me on the head, "get me a little hot water?" Could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full. "How old are you and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply; "I am sure you are one of the finest little fellows that I ever saw; will you just turn a few minutes for me?" Tickled at the flattery, like a fool, I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school bell rang and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me with, "Now, you little rascal, you've played truant; scud for school or you'll rue it." Alas! thought I, it is hard enough to turn the grindstone this cold day, but to be called a little rascal was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since. When I see a merchant over polite to his customers, begging them to take a little brandy, and, throwing his goods on the counter, thinks I that man has an axe to grind. When I see a man flattering the people, making great profession of attachment to liberty, who is in private life a tyrant, methinks look out good people, that fellow would set you turning a grindstone. When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit, without a single qualification to render him respectable or useful, alas! deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a body.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

	Ellis.	McRae.	Bragg.	Gilmer.
Alamance,	825	616	916	645
Alexander,	430	350	466	411
Anson,	325	774	334	772
Ashe,	809	683	734	708
Bertie,	459	321	470	545
Bladen,	683	329	608	481
Brunswick,	336	435	404	468
Buncombe,	980	701	969	786
Burke,	525	521	523	459
Beaufort,	585	780	539	833
Caldwell,	371	500	438	425
Cabarrus,	481	582	426	665
Catawba,	990	181	968	158
Caswell,	996	184	1,120	211
Chatham,	1,077	1,113	1,166	1,062
Carteret,	423	261	493	502
Chowan,	307	184	291	230
Cleaveland,	1,104	207	1,109	138
Craven,	759	559	784	535
Cumberland,	854	652	1575	928
Columbus,	689	291	589	306
Camden,	112	454	107	474
Cherokee,	551	616	632	574
Currituck,	638	142	556	146
Davie,	432	587	353	586
Davidson,	971	1064	823	1,199
Duplin,	1,257	132	1,113	155
Edgecombe,	871	108	1,563	189
Forsyth,	882	634	1,080	926
Franklin,	825	372	744	334
Granville,	1,083	783	1,225	994
Greene,	328	151	432	289
Guilford,	409	1,819	571	2,059
Gaston,	845	99	759	133
Gates,	402	393	459	392
Halifax,	712	401	736	584
Harnett,*	639	201		
Hertford,	309	325	335	393
Haywood,	527	215	537	254
Henderson,	526	672	665	647
Hyde,	421	412	332	501
Iredell,	384	1,256	351	1,349
Johnston,	819	728	1,036	817
Jones,	238	182	261	180
Jackson,	587	99	570	112
Lenoir,	462	274	447	263
Lincoln,	601	222	614	222
Madison,	499	231	576	247
Martin,	646	150	706	340
Mecklenburg,	998	455	1,024	623
Montgomery,	323	581	211	725
Moore,	658	666	733	677
McDowell,	429	368	536	395
Macon,	365	357	367	396
Nash,	798	321	1,107	93
New Hanover,	1,410	407	1,522	570
Northampton,	648	365	695	428
Orange,	1,012	1,037	1,119	1,045
Onslow,	777	141	771	108
Perquimons,	300	320	304	348
Pasquotank,	324	436	330	502
Pitt,	733	723	775	716
Polk,*	205	93		
Person,	636	196	678	384
Rutherford,	600	689	1,070	781
Richmond,	258	525	246	556
Randolph,	492	1,230	561	1,281
Rowan,	1,226	852	885	905
Robeson,	759	532	773	669
Rockingham,	1,127	332	1,168	439
Sampson,	1,041	485	990	497
Stanly,	139	821	166	797
Surry,	798	464	877	579
Stokes,	788	396	769	498
Tyrrell,	217	144	124	309
Union,	824	304	835	273
Wake,	1,659	779	1,693	1,124
Wayne,	1,236	164	1,332	274
Warren,	872	108	819	101
Wilkes,	562	1,081	609	1,264
Washington,	288	200	261	377
Watauga,	246	386	257	392
Wilson,*	880	108		
Yadkin,	737	757	633	888
Yancey,	863	199	810	320
	56,212	39,965	57,555	44,961
	39,965		44,961	
	16,247		12,594	

*The votes of Harnett, Polk and Wilson, in 1856, were counted with the counties from which they were respectively taken. Polk was formed out of parts of Rutherford and Henderson; Harnett was taken off of Cumberland; and Wilson was made out of portions of Edgecombe, Nash and Johnston.

DIED,

In New York City, on Monday last, 30th ult., Mrs. MARGARET D., wife of Mr. Jas. M. Williams, and daughter of John D. Starr, Esq., of this town.

At his residence, near Rockingham, N. C., on the 23d of August, Col. JOHN W. COVINGTON, in the 49th year of his age.

At his residence, in Chatham County, on Friday the 27th of Aug., Gen. CHARLES LUTTERLOH, aged 74 years. The deceased volunteered in the war of 1812 as a private, but was very soon promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant which rank he held and continued in the service of his country until peace was declared—since which time he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. As a friend and neighbor he was universally beloved and respected. As a husband kind and affectionate, as a parent his chief desire was to promote the happiness of his children and to make them useful citizens. He died as he had lived an honest man and without an enemy.

At his residence, in Harnett County, on 27th ult., in the 77th year of his age, NEILL McLEAN, Sen. The deceased was a native of the Island of Coll, Argyleshire, Scotland He embarked for the country of his adoption at Grenock in Oct. 1804, arriving at Wilmington, N. C., on 23d Dec. of the same year. He was a very consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. As the fruits of a well ordered life and conversation, at *death* he gave the most unmistakable evidences of having made his peace with God, through the blood of a crucified Saviour. He leaves a large family of children, who, with all who knew him, deeply mourn his loss.—Com.

In Hamilton County, Florida, on the 11th ult., Mrs. MARY HENRY, daughter of Henry E. Purviance, formerly of this place.

ROSIN WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to purchase **2500** BBLS. NO. 1 ROSIN. Also, any quantity of Nos. 2 and 3 Rosin. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Aug. 2. 33*6w

LOST.

THE subscriber lost or mislaid certificate No. 115, for 28 shares in the Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road Company, issued May 18, 1857. This is to notify said Company that application will be made for another certificate of said stock at the end of 30 *days.* JOHN ECCLES.
August 21, 1858. 39*4t

FOR SALE.

I OFFER a bargain in a new 50 SAW COTTON GIN, of Taylor's Manufacture, Georgia. For further particulars address me at Gilopolis.
G. MELVIN McLEAN.
August 20, 1858. 39*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858.

☞ See Fourth Page.

BANKING.—It is very generally believed that the Bank of the State is to go out of existence, and that a new Bank is to be chartered at the next session of the Democratic, Hard Money, anti-Bank rag Legislature. There are, in consequence, a good many people in our good old State whose thoughts for the most part run on Banking and Currency. Many schemes have been started, and much animated discussion has ensued. Of course, everybody has a very decided conviction that his scheme is the best, and that it only needs adoption to rid the people of all the ills that flesh is heir to, and many more beside. Among all these schemes, however, nothing has been said of a Land Bank. *Sand* Banks, indeed, have been alluded to by way of ridiculing somebody else's favorite scheme, but no Land Bank has been proposed. Why not have one? What stronger Bank could be chartered? True, droughts may come, and crops may fail; but the Land will always be there, and if some of the Montgomery Land can be gotten into the concern gold will be there too, though the brokers can't get hold of it.

This Land Bank business is no new thing, though there has never been a Land Bank. Many years ago, at the close of the century before the last, a Land Bank was all the rage. Macaulay tells of it in one of his volumes of English History, and there will be no damage in these dull times from telling it over again. Two men, John Briscoe and Hugh Chamberlayne, fathered the scheme. They affirmed, just as many people from that day to this have affirmed of their schemes, that the one cure for every distemper of State was a Land Bank. A Land Bank, they said, would work for England miracles such as had never been wrought for Israel, miracles exceeding the heaps of quails and the daily shower of manna. There would be no taxes; for the Exchequer would be full to overflowing. There would be no poor rates; for there would be no poor. The income of every landholder would be doubled. The profits of every merchant would be increased. In short, to use Briscoe's words, England would be the Paradise of the world. As Jack Cade very happily expressed it, there would be seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot would have ten hoops; all the conduits would run claret, and to drink small beer would be felony. There would be no losers; or, what is the same thing, only the moneyed men could lose, and they ought to lose as being ever the worst enemies of the people.

The modus operandi was thus: Enormous quantities of notes were to be issued on landed security. Every body who had land ought to have, beside the land, paper money to its full value. Thus, if a man's land were worth £2000, he ought to have his land and £2000 in paper money. There never could be an over issue as long as for every £10 note there was a piece of land worth £10. Nobody would accuse a goldsmith [the banker of that day] of over issuing, so long as his vaults contained guineas and crowns to the full value of all the notes he issued. Indeed a goldsmith never had as much gold and silver as his notes called for. And of course good, rich, productive land was as much wealth as gold and silver. There were persons, it was true, who had a foolish prejudice in favor of gold and silver, and if the Bank were bound to cash its notes it would be equally bound to close. But then the notes might be made inconvertible, and everybody required to take them.

On the last day of the century the Bank was chartered. But the people of that day and generation were as wise in their own conceit as the people of our day; and by laughing at Briscoe and Chamberlayne—all great discoverers in Banking as well as other matters are at first laughed at as dreamers—the enemies of this great Farmer's Bank succeeded in curtailing it of many of its fairest proportions. Under such circumstances of course the stock was never taken, the Bank could not go into operation, and by the folly and simplicity and selfishness of the men who had money England lost all the goods to be derived from this promising scheme. But surely they will not be lost to the world! Cannot North Carolina have a Land Bank? Like many other people, *we* have no money to invest in Banks, whilst we entertain a most decided penchant for the possession of Bank stocks. We *have* fifty acres of land out here in the sand hills; we have cut off and burnt up nearly all the wood on it; and free suffrage, that great measure of popular freedom, has rid us of the necessity of holding it to vote on. It is the same case with all the old Senate voters. They and we have paid high prices for land, and heavy taxes on it when bought, merely because the Law required a Senate, and a Senate could not be had without voters, who in turn could not be had without land. The men who put their money in Banks, and the men who had not Senate votes, have done nothing for the State as we have by investing our little savings in pine land and taxes. Something ought to be done for us. Start a Land Bank, and put us down for a good large subscription—say fifty acres at $1000 per acre. We have no special preference for that sum; one or two other noughts may be added without offence; but since the wood has been cut off the land is worth about that. It is now ready for cultivation, and is of such character that it may be cultivated most thoroughly without injury. No amount of guano will hurt it.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28, 1858.

What a transitory place is this! I have been but two weeks and a day here, and yet I am amongst the oldest inhabitants. Of hundreds of faces which I found here, that I had seen in former years, perhaps not a dozen remain. Of at least thirty acquaintances, from our own and other States, whom I had the pleasure of taking by the hand when I came, nearly every one has gone. New familiar faces, and new acquaintances and friends, have since arrived to take their places; so that, though all is changed, all is yet pretty much the same. The world wags on with or without us. One steps off the stage and another on it.

Amid all these changes, there is a chance to study, not only an endless variety of "the human face divine," but likewise of the human character *not* divine. Near me sits a man with a very bull-dog face, who plumps down to his solitary meals with an evident determination to get the worth of his money, if he can, and there is some reason to think that he succeeds in accomplishing that object of his visit. I have not seen him except at his feeds.

At the head of a table near me sits, with his family, a bluff old Connecticut gentleman of sixty-odd, the son of a revolutionary hero, and the head of all his house, who commands the most implicit attention and obedience of the waiters, and will have all he wants, even if he has to rise from the table and storm at Mr. George Shad, the fine looking and very polite negro autocrat of the dining room, whose favor is more generally courted than his frown provoked, for in his own province he is supposed to have a veto upon the will even of the proprietors themselves. It is generally supposed that his "pocket nerve" may be reached by any one in want of a place at the first table before his time, or other like favor. In truth, so much of one's comfort at a great hotel depends upon the good will and alacrity of the head and under servants, that I think a man is wise who establishes a good understanding between them and himself. It costs but little, and decidedly benefits both parties, securing to each what each is in search of, the one pleasure, the other pelf.

But "Mr. Shad" has rather shoved our Connecticut friend aside. The latter, with all his imperiousness to the servants (and in that respect Northern men, and women too, are generally more marked than their Southern brethren who own slaves,) is a genial hearted old fellow, with a pretty extensive knowledge of the world and its celebrities, and always ready to give animation to the fleeting hour by a pleasant anecdote of his own or a hearty laugh at those of others. His occasional ill humor at table does not take the annoying turn for which another old stager at this house used to be remarkable. He swore with such bitterness at every little thing that thwarted his will or interfered with his comfort, that some of the wags determined to drive him off. They accordingly, with the connivance possibly of the hotel people, hired a poor German organ-grinder to post himself under the window of the fretful man at eleven every night, and grind for one hour, utterly regardless of any imprecations from above. Presently out popped a head from the window: "Clear out from there!" A response in Dutch, signifying "Me no understand," and a continued grind, grind. After a short pause another order to "Be off, you noisy vagabond!" and another reply in Dutch. Then comes down a basin of water upon the Dutchman's head, followed by another and another, for in his particularity he always required an extra quantity of water in his room. The Dutchman shook it off, and continued to grind, grind, grind, during the full term of his stipulated hour, when his delighted employers paid him his dollar and he departed, under a promise to be on hand at the same time the following night. Finally, after sending his wash basin after the water at his annoyer's head, without success, Sir Testy probably concluded that there was a conspiracy against him, changed his quarters, and has not since favored Union Hall with his presence. Nor has the organ-grinder.

Instead of the latter, we had during the night before last one of the most delicious serenades that ever floated over the region of dream-land. Several of the prominent belles of the house were to leave yesterday morning, and I suppose this was gotten up by their beaux as a parting salute. The tones of "Home! sweet Home!" the last of several beautiful airs, awoke its pleasant memories in many a heart besides those for which they were intended, for at its close there was a general clapping of hands from the windows all along the front of Union Hall.

Few things within my observation of "Life at the Springs" have interested me more than the appearance of a family that has sat opposite to me for the past two days. It consists of a widowed mother, a son, a daughter and son-in-law; at least so we conclude from appearances, for we know not who they are nor whence they came. The son, perhaps 22 or 23, of elegant face and person, is evidently in a decline, and the party is traveling for his benefit. They make no display, and seem to have no acquaintances here, but upon the brow of the mother is impressed a settled sorrow, as if she were ever looking back upon the course of the fell disease which snatched from her her husband, and has now fastened upon the noble boy. It is easy to read all this, for sorrow unconsciously opens many a page upon which life and death and hope and fear are imprinted. May the widow's heart be spared the sad blow that seems to be impending.

In all my observations this year I have not seen a single managing mother, manœuvring to dispose of a marriageable daughter, nor a single coquetish marriageable daughter engaged in an effort to dispose of herself. Doubtless there are of both classes here, but if so, they conduct their business in so quiet a way as not to attract attention, and therefore are not obnoxious to the public disgust.

This is hardly a place, after a record of such "airy nothings," to express my heart-felt joy at the contradiction by the National Intelligencer itself, of the story of pecuniary difficulties of the venerable Editors of that paper, of the impending propositions for sale and purchase of that time-honored institution, and its conversion from a truly *National* to a partizan paper. The loss of that paper would be a national calamity, for it is a model of all that dignifies that great engine the Press. There never has been its counterpart at the National capital, or perhaps any where else in the country, and it is scarcely probable that there ever will be, after the gentlemen and statesmen who have controlled it for near half a century shall have passed off the stage. I have been a reader of it, boy and man, for 45 years, a very careful reader of it for 35, and I feel that I owe it a debt of gratitude for the example of its high moral tone, its pure style, its unbounded information, and its great ability.

Of course its own gratifying statement of more than usual prosperity will find a place in the Observer.

FRUIT GROWING IN RICHMOND.—A friend at Rockingham, an enthusiastic and intelligent cultivator of Fruit trees, (from whom we shall always be glad to hear, as he promises) writes us:—

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Aug. 28, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—I have seen in some newspaper notices of Watermelons of large size and fine flavor. On the day after our election, I ate at the house of James P. Leak, Esq., in company with several friends, part of a Melon which weighed 43 pounds. It was of delicious flavor throughout. As Pomologists say of the Beurre d'Anjou Pear, it was "fine grained, sweet, juicy and delicious to the core." Have you seen such—or what is better, perhaps, have you *tasted* such?

Our vicinity can boast of more than fine Watermelons. We have growing in the village and neighborhood, as fine a collection of apples, peaches, plums, pears and other fruits, as can be found anywhere in the State. If you have any doubts upon this subject, and choose to adopt the best means to remove them, visit us during the next fruit season, and you shall have *crammed down your throat* evidences which no man can gainsay. Will you do it? We shall see.

It is just as easy to raise White Winter Pearmain apples, as crabs; George IV peaches, as the bitter starnbigs frequently seen; Bartlett and Seckel and White Dozanni pears, as common "chokes." Why do people allow other sorts—worthless ones to cumber their grounds? Within a few years *our* people shall *see* and *appreciate* the luxury of that kind of fruit, which maketh the heart glad and the stomach vigorous and healthy. If they do not it shall not be my fault.

The foregoing may occupy a portion of the Agricultural, or Horticultural columns of your paper, if you choose. Hereafter, if time and inclination allow it, and your consent can be had, I may give your readers the benefit of a little I have learned within the last ten years upon the subject of Fruit Culture. I have a passion for the subject. To gratify it, without incurring too much expense, I am about to start in company with several gentlemen of this vicinity an orchard and nursery near the village. We shall also plant a vineyard, and thus hope to be able to supply, after a while, our friends, by gift and sale, any quantity of fruits and fruit trees and a *little* wine which will do for the "stomach's sake"—pure and unadulterated. After a while we expect to have 50 acres in vines. But I'll stop that—it will dissatisfy you pent-up folks with your lot.

Yours, &c.,
POMOLOGY.

THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.—We copy from yesterday's Standard the entire vote of the State for Governor. All the returns are official, as received at the office of the Secretary of State, except those from Burke, Chowan, Cherokee, Davie, Franklin, Madison, Polk, Rowan, Richmond, Surry and Watauga; and the returns from them the Standard thinks correct. Most of them indeed are official, though perhaps not yet returned to the Secretary. The whole vote is 96,177, and Judge Ellis's majority 16,247.

ELECTED A SENATOR.—Col. Francis A. Terry, formerly a citizen of our neighboring county of Richmond, has been elected by a large majority Senator in the Arkansas Legislature from the Metropolitan District of that State. Col. Terry is a Democrat, but he has many North Carolina friends and acquaintances of both parties who will be glad to hear of his success.

NEW COTTON.—The first lots of the new crop were brought to this market on Tuesday last, by John McNair and Daniel McKinnon, Esqrs., of Robeson County. Mr. George McNeill was the purchaser, at 12 cents.

BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK.—The Monument in commemoration of the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge has been finished and shipped for Wilmington.

SALISBURY.—We are glad to see that the Watchman gives a much better account than the Banner of the condition of things in this flourishing Town. The picture drawn of Salisbury by the Banner, says the Watchman, "is worse than we ever knew Salisbury to be, and we have known it well for thirty-two years." There are grog shops in Salisbury, and very low grog shops too, as elsewhere, says the Watchman. But the Banner's charges are altogether untrue. At this particular time, adds the Watchman, Salisbury has a board of public officers who have distinguished themselves by their preservation of good order, to which the Banner itself has borne testimony.

THE CASE OF THE ECHO.—The Charleston News publishes extracts from the act of 1819, directing what is to be done in such cases as that of the Echo lately captured by Capt. Maffitt. The negroes are at the disposal of the President, who is to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for their safe keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, and to appoint some proper persons on the coast of Africa to receive them.

The Echo, its tackle, apparel and furniture, and the goods and effects on board, are to be divided equally between the United States and the officers and crew of Capt. Maffitt's vessel. And for each negro on board the Echo the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay a bounty of $25 to the officers and crew of the Dolphin.

The crew of the Echo will be tried for piracy.

This is said to be the first instance of the capture of a cargo of slaves by an American cruiser.

Wealthy Man.—Gen. Cass is said to be worth five millions of dollars.

AN ARISTOCRACY AMONG US.—Our Democratic friends very generally entertain an idea that this country is governed by the Democracy, and according to their notions to be governed by the Democracy is to be governed by the people. There are some among them, however, who entertain very different opinions. A Democratic organ, in a State where it is almost a crime to be any thing else than a Democrat, is very decided in its opinion that there is an Aristocracy here, as in all countries; that this Aristocracy thoroughly and most tyrannically rules the free people of America; and finally, that this Aristocracy is the meanest of all Aristocracies, an Aristocracy of Demagogues.

Entertaining, to some extent, very much the same opinions, they have occasionally been expressed in the Observer. Unfortunately, their source has not commended them to the free and enlightened voters who swell the ranks of the Democracy. Such statements issuing from a paper not attached to the Democracy are very politely and summarily disposed of as "Whig lies." Perhaps they may meet with more consideration, and exert a happier influence, when presented as an extract

From the Charleston Evening News.

Aristocracy of Demagogues.—Every country has its aristocracy with more or less political influence. England has a landed aristocracy, which has ruled hitherto through the two Houses of Parliament. France is governed mainly by a military aristocracy, although the Imperial power appears to be supreme. Even Russia in her nobility has frequently found a power paramount to that of the Czar. We have also an aristocracy which controls all political movements. We must not look for it in the most gifted. It is not one of talent, or wealth, or family. It is to be sought in those who unite a certain share of popular declamation with the arts of political combination.

The men who guide the machinery of caucuses constitute our aristocracy. It is the aristocracy of demagogism. It is as potential as any other on the face of the habitable globe. All power is concentrated in its hands. Whatever may be the constitutional distribution of authority; however nice may be the adjustments and balances under our organization, Federal and State, the power behind all these is found in the clique of politicians who prepare the measures as well as nominate the candidates who are to carry them into effect.

The people appear to exercise their will voluntarily in the selection of their agents. This is a delusion. The act of casting their votes is only one of empty form. By pre-arrangement every thing has been done which deprives the voter of intellectual liberty. His thinking has been done for him by the demagogues in caucus. Political power with us is thus in the hands of a comparatively limited number. This constitutes them an aristocracy, the obligarchs of the American republic, as much as the Venetian Senate was the sole source of authority in that republic. It is the concentration of all political power in the hands of those who rule in the secret conclave—who frame the resolutions hiding the covert purpose under pompous common-places, and who move the machinery by which the whole is consummated under the appearance of popular sanction. This is our aristocracy, in whom all substantial political power resides. It has become so much the habitude of the country that it has become ingrained in our system. It is striking its roots deeper every day into our political soil. And until the people will rise in the might and majesty of their power, throwing off this tyranny of the few over the many, the American people will be under the influence of cliques and caucuses which consign them to political bondage.

The conclusion from this view is that the theoretical plan of our Government is something quite different from its practical action. Our system pre-supposes, as the foundation of the agency for making the laws, the free and independent movement of the people. This is the fundamental idea involved in what is called popular sovereignty; but instead of this republican maxim, the action of the masses is only secondary. The actual operation is in broad contrast with the theoretic scheme of our political institutions. It is not the people in whom resides the sovereignty, but the ambitious and intriguing few who make it appear that they are the organs instead of the possessors of the sovereign power. In one word, we are under the dominion of an Aristocracy of Demagogues.

The Marvel of Marvels.—In consequence of the difference of time between London and Washington—about five hours—the citizen of the latter is enabled to grant to telegraphic operators a wide margin for delay in the transmission of despatches from one intermediate station to another, in order, nevertheless, to read his "London news" at an earlier hour of the day than that upon which it began to take its westward flight. It is thus that science puts to shame the wildest visions of Oriental fable, and compels even the imagination to shrink in dismay from comparing its creations with those of the sober, practical reason, as tutored by modern genius and art. And who shall say, in view of the wonderful degree in which ubiquity and omniscience are thus imparted to man, that a new significance is not given to the inspired revelation which teaches that he was originally made in the image of his Creator? Or who, in view of the spiritual endowments and capacities thus brought to light in man by this work of cunning invention, can longer find any thing incredible in a doctrine which assumes the being of an omnipresent and omnipotent Spirit pervading the whole universe, and gathering, by the flashes of his Divine intelligence, an instantaneous and ceaseless report from all parts of His boundless dominion?—*Nat. Int.*

What is Woman?—An article manufactured by milliners and dressmakers,
Who wants but little on her head,
But much below to make her spread.

A "working Democrat" is defined by a Minnesota paper to be a "Democrat who can poll the largest number of votes with the fewest men!"

Women's Hair—Two hundred thousand pounds weight of women's hair is annually sold in France, and the price paid for it is six cents an ounce.

Inveterate Chewers.—A St. Louis paper says that the grasshoppers have eaten up the entire crop of tobacco in Franklin county, and the last that was heard from them they were seated on corners of the fence begging every man that passed for a chew.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

BY JOHN P. KENNEDY. 1840.

[The following Chapter is extracted from "The Annals of Quodlibet," a Political Satire, said to be edited by Solomon Secondthoughts, Schoolmaster.]

It falls to my lot, at this stage of my history, to be constrained to record an event the most astounding, the most awful, the most unexpected, the most treacherous, the most ungrateful, the most flagitious—yea, the most supereminently flagitious that the history of mankind affords. Notwithstanding that laudatory and political ejaculation which The Hero and Sage breathed out in the evening of his brilliant career, like the last notes of the swan, "I leave this great people prosperous and happy"—notwithstanding that flattering canzonet, with which he who pledges himself to walk in the Hero and Sage's footsteps, began his illustrious course, singing as it were the morning carol of the lark—"we present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found"—the echo of these sweet sounds had not died away upon the tympana of our ravished ears before these banks—these gentle pet banks—these fostered, favored, sugar-plum and candy-fed pet banks, with all their troop of curtailed, combed and pampered paragon sister banks, one and all, without pang of remorse, without one word of warning, without even as far as we could see, one tingle of a suppressed and struggling blush, incontinently suspended specie payments!! O curas hominum! Quantum est in rebus inane!

Shall I tell it? Even the Patriotic Copperplate Bank of Quodlibet was compelled to follow in this faithless path. Not at once, I confess—not offhand, and with such malice prepense as the others—for Nicodemus Handy had a soul above such black ingratitude—but after a pause, and let the truth be told in extenuation, because he could not help it.

The Hon. Middleton Flam was sent for upon the first tidings of this extraordinary kicking in the traces by these high mettled institutions—tidings which reached Quodlibet, via the canal, about eleven o'clock one morning in May. The directors were summoned into council. What was to be done? was the general question. Anthony Hardbottle, of the firm of Barndollar and Hardbottle—a grave man and a thoughtful; a man without flash, who seldom smiles—a lean man, hard favored and simple in his outgoings and incomings; a man who has never sported as long as I have known him, any other coat than that of a snuff brown with covered buttons, and who does not wear out above one pair of shoes in a year, a man who could never be persuaded to give so far into the times as to put on a black cravat, but has always stuck to the white;—such a man, it may be easily imagined, was not to be carried away by new-fangled notions;—he was there at the Board, in place of Theodore Fog, who was compelled two years before to withdraw his name as a candidate for re-election. This same Anthony Hardbottle, speaking under the dictates of that cautious wisdom natural to him as a merchant, answered this question of What was to be done—by another equally laconic and pregnant with meaning—

"How much cash have we on hand?"

"One hundred and seven dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents in silver," replied Nicodemus, "and five half eagles in gold, which were brought here by our honorable President, and placed on deposit after he had used them in the last election, for the purpose of showing the people what an admirable currency we were to have, as soon as Mr. Benton should succeed in making it float up the stream of the Mississippi."

Again asked Anthony Hardbottle, "What circulation have you abroad?"

"Six hundred thousand dollars," replied Nicodemus, "and a trifle over."

"Then," said Anthony, "I think we had better suspend with the rest."

"Never," said the Hon. Middleton Flam, rising from his seat and thumping the table violently with his hand. "Never, sir, whilst I am President of this bank, and there is a shot in the lockers."

"Bravo—well said, admirably said, spoke as a Quodlibetarian ought to speak!"—shouted Dr. Thomas G. Winkleman, the keeper of the soda water Pavilion; "I have fifteen dollars in five-penny bits; they are at the service of the Board, and while I hold a piece of coin, the Patriotic Copperplate Bank shall never be subjected to the reproach of being unable to meet its obligations. Anthony Hardbottle, as a democrat, I am surprised at you."

"I can't help it," replied Anthony; "in my opinion, our issues are larger than our means."

"How, larger, sir?" demanded Mr. Snuffers, the President of the New Light, with some asperity of tone. "Havn't we a batch of bran new notes, just signed and ready for delivery? Redeem the old ones with new. Why should we suspend?"

"Gentlemen, I will put the question to the Board," interposed Mr. Flam, fearful lest a quarrel might arise, if the debate continued. "Shall this Bank suspend specie payments? Those in favor of this iniquitous proposition will say Aye."

No one answered. Anthony Hardbottle was intimidated by the President's stern manner.

"Those opposed to it will say No."

"No!" was the universal acclamation of the Board, with the exception of Anthony Hardbottle, who did not open his lips.

"Thank you, gentlemen," said Mr. Flam, "for this generous support. I should have been compelled by the adoption of this proposition, much as I esteem this Board, much as I value your good opinion, to have returned the commission with which you have honored me as your President. Our country first, and then ourselves. The Democracy of Quodlibet never will suspend!"

At this moment, confused noises were heard in the banking room, which adjoined that in which the directors were convened. Mr. Handy immediately sprang from his chair, and went into this apartment.

There stood about thirty persons, principally boatmen from the canal. At their head, some paces, advanced into the bank, was Flanigan Sucker. One sleeve of Flan's coat was torn open from the shoulder to the wrist; his shirt, of a very indefinite complexion, was open at the breast, disclosing the shaggy mat of hair that adorned this part of his person; his corduroy trowsers had but one suspender to keep them up, thus giving them rather a log-sided set. His face was fiery red; and his hat, which was considerably frayed at the brim, was drawn over one ear, and left uncovered a large portion of his forehead and crown, which were embellished by wild elf locks of carroty hue.

"Nicodemus," said Flan, as soon as the Cashier made his appearance, "we have come to make a run upon the bank; they say you've bursted your biler." Then turning to the crowd behind him, he shouted: "Growl, Tigers!—Yip! No?—You don't!"

As Flan yelled out these words, a strange muttering sound broke forth from the multitude.

"What put it into your drunken noddle that we have broke?" inquired Mr. Handy, with great composure, as soon as silence was restored.

"Nim Porter ses, Nicodemus, that you're a gone horse, and that if you ain't busted up, you will be before night. So we have determined on a run."

Nim Porter, who was standing in the rear of the crowd, where he had come to see how matters were going on, now stepped forward. Nim is the fattest man in Quodlibet, and wears more gold chains across his waistcoat, than I ever saw at a jeweller's window. He is the most dressy and good-natured man we have; and on this occasion there he stood with a stiff starched linen round-about jacket on, as white as the driven snow, with white drilling pantaloons just from the washerwoman, and the most strutting ruffle to his shirt that could have been manufactured out of cambric. In all points he was unlike the crowd of persons who occupied the room. "I said nothing of the sort"—was Nim's reply—"and I am willing now to bet ten to one that he can't produce a man here to say I said so."

"D—n the odd!" cried Flan; "Nicodemus, we are resolved upon a run—so, shell out!"

"Begin when it suits you," said Mr. Handy. "Let me have your note, and I will give you either silver or gold as you choose."

"Yip! No?—You don't!" cried Flan, with a screeching and varied intonation which he was in the habit of giving to these cant words, and accompanying them with abundance of grimace, "d—n the odds about notes!—shell out any how. We have determined on a run—a genuine, dim-myeratic sortie."

"Have you none of our paper?" again inquired Mr. Handy.

"Devil a shaving, Nicodemus," replied Flan. "What's the odds?"

"But I have," said a big, squinting boatman, as he walked up to our cashier, and untied his leather wallet. "There's sixty dollars, and I'll thank you for the cash."

"And I have twenty-five more," cried out another.

"And I twice twenty-five," said a gruff voice from the midst of the crowd.

All this time, the number of persons outside was increasing, and very profane swearing was heard about the door. Mr. Handy stepped to the window to get a view of the assemblage, and seeing that nearly all the moveable part of Quodlibet was gathering in front of the building, he retired with some trepidation into the directors' room, and informed Mr. Flam and the Board of what was going on. They had a pretty good suspicion of this before Mr. Handy returned, for they had distinctly heard the uproar. Mr. Handy no sooner communicated the fact to them, than Mr. Flam, with considerable perturbation in his looks, rose and declared that Quodlibet was in a state of insurrection; and, as every one must be aware, that in the midst of a revolution no bank could be expected to pay specie, he moved, in consideration of this menacing state of affairs, that the Patriotic Copperplate Bank of Quodlibet, suspend specie payments forthwith, and continue the same until such time as the re-establishment of the public peace should authorize a resumption. This motion was gracefully received by the Board, and carried without a division. During this interval, the conspirators having learned, through their leader, Flan Sucker, that the Hon. Middleton Flam was in the house, forthwith set up a violent shouting for that distinguished gentleman to appear at the door. It was some moments before our representative was willing to obey this summons; the Board of Directors were thrown into a panic, and, with great expedition, got out of the back window into the yard, and made their escape—thus leaving the indomitable and unflinching president of the bank, a man of lion heart, alone in the apartment; whilst the yells and shouts of the multitude were ringing in his ears with awful reduplication. He was not at a loss to perform his duty; but, with a dignified and stately movement, stalked into the banking room, approached the window that looked upon the street, threw it open, and gave himself in full view to the multitude.

There was a dreadful pause; a scowl sat upon every brow; a muttering silence prevailed. As Tacitus says, "Non tumultus, non quies, sed quale magni metus, et magnæ iræ silentium est." Mr. Flam raised his arm, and spoke in this strain:

"Men of Quodlibet. What madness has seized upon you? Do you assemble in front of this edifice to make the day hideous with howling? Is it to insult Nicodemus Handy, a worthy New Light, or is it to affright the universe by pulling down these walls? Shame on you, men of Quodlibet! If you have a vengeance to wreak, do not inflict it upon us. Go to the Whigs, the authors of our misfortune. They have brought these things upon us. Year after year have we been struggling to give you a constitutional currency—the real Jackson gold—"

"Three cheers for Middleton Flam!" cried out twenty voices, and straightway the cheers ascended on the air; and in the midst was heard a well known voice, "Yip!—No?—You don't! Go it, Middleton!"

"Yes, my friends," proceeded the orator, "whilst we have been laboring to give you the solid metals; whilst we have been fighting against this paper money party, and have devoted all our energies to the endeavor to prostrate the influence of these rag barons, these monopolists, these champions of vested rights and chartered privileges, the Whigs—we have been foiled at every turn by the power of their unholy combinations of associated wealth. They have filled your land with banks, and have brought upon us all the curses of *over-trading* and *over-speculating*, until the people are literally on their faces at the footstool of the Money Power. (Tremendous cheering.) Our course has been resolute and unwaveringly patriotic. We have stood in the breach and met the storm; but all without avail. Between the rich and the poor lies a mighty gulf. The rich man *has*, the poor man *wants*. Of that which the rich hath, does he give to the poor? Answer me, men of Quodlibet."

"No!" arose, deep-toned from every throat.

"Then our course is plain. Poor men, one and all, rally round our democratic banner. Let the aristocrats know and feel that you will not bear this tyranny."

"We will, we will!" shouted Flan Sucker. "Go it, Middleton!—Yip! No? You don't!"

"Gentlemen" continued Mr. Flam, "this bank of ours is purely Democratic. It is an exception to all other banks; it is emphatically the poor man's friend; nothing can exceed the skill and caution with which it has been conducted. Would that all other banks were like it! We have, comparatively, but a small issue of paper afloat; we have a large supply of specie. You perceive, therefore, that we fear no run. You all saw with what alacrity our cashier proffered to redeem whatever amount our respectable fellow-citizen, that excellent Democrat, Mr. Flanigan Sucker, might demand. (Cheers, and a cry of 'Yip! No? You don't!') Mr. Sucker was satisfied, and did not desire to burden himself with specie. Gentlemen, depend upon *me*. When there is danger, if such a thing could be to this New Light Democratic Bank, I will be the first to give you warning. (Cheers, and 'Hurrah for Flam.') Born with an instinctive love of the people, I should be the vilest of men, if I could ever forget my duty to them. (Immense cheering, and cries of 'Flam for ever!') Take my advice, retire to your homes, keep an eye on the Whigs and their wicked schemes to bolster up the State Banks, make no run upon this institution—it is an ill bird that defiles his own nest—and, before you depart, gentlemen, let me inform you that, having the greatest regard to your interest, we have determined upon a temporary suspension as a mere matter of caution against the intrigues of the Whigs, who, we have every reason to believe, actuated by their implacable hatred of the New Light Democracy, will assail this, your favorite bank, with a malevolence unexampled in all their past career. (Loud cheers, and cries of 'Stand by the Bank.') But, Quodlibetarians, rally, and present a phalanx more terrible than the Macedonian to the invader. You can—I am sure you will—and, therefore, I tell you your bank is safe."

"We can, we will!" rose from the whole multitude, accompanied with cheers that might vie with the bursting of the ocean surge.

"Gentlemen," added Mr. Flam, "I thank you for the manifestation of this patriotic sentiment. It is no more than I expected of Quodlibet. In conclusion, I am requested, my good friends, by Mr. Handy, to say, that having just prepared some notes on a *superior* paper, he will redeem at the counter any old ones you may chance to hold, in that new emission; and I can with pride assure you, that this late supply is equal perhaps, to any thing that has ever been issued in the United States. With my best wishes, gentlemen, for your permanent prosperity, under the new and glorious dynasty of that distinguished New Light Democrat, whom the unbought suffrages of millions of freemen have called to the supreme executive chair, (cheers,) and under whose lead we fondly indulge the hope of speedily sweeping from existence this pestilential brood of Whig banks, I respectfully take my leave."

Having concluded this masterly appeal to the reason and good sense of the people, Mr. Flam withdrew, under nine distinct rounds of applause.

FRESH

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving the most complete and extensive Stock of

Silk and Staple Fancy Goods,

Ever offered by him, embracing all the latest styles for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. For Ladies' wear,

RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, IN LA BAYADERE; ROBES A'QUILLE; AND ROBES A LES PATTERNS.

Also, the same styles and Patterns in French Merinos and DeLains, with a great many other new styles of Dresses. Also, French and American Prints; Debages; Plain and Plaid French Merinos; &c., &c.

A large and varied assortment of

English and Scotch Embroideries;

Cheneille and Bay-State Shawls (some new styles;) Cloth, Velvet, and Merino Cloaks and Talmas. A few very handsome Silk and French Lace Bonnets; with a great variety of New Style Trimmings and French Flowers for Fall Bonnets.

A very large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

made in the latest styles.—WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

A few handsome Carpetings, Druggets and Hearth Rugs; Trunks; Valices; Boots and Shoes; &c., &c.

With a great many other new style goods not mentioned. To which my friends and the public generally are invited to call early and examine, *and purchase if suited.*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to give me a call. I will offer them some inducements in the way of handsome Dress Goods, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 1, 1858. 42itf

THE OLD DOMINION

COFFEE POT.

DR. HALL, of New York, in his *Journal of Health* for July, 1858, says:—"We commend the *Old Dominion Coffee Pot* to all lovers of good coffee, as we personally know that it is one of the "new things" offered to the public in which no imposition is practiced, and which has the double vouchers of science and common sense."

For sale at the CROCKERY STORE. Prices:—

1 QUART, $1.35;
1½ QUARTS, $1.75;
2 QUARTS, $2.00;
3 QUARTS, $2.35;
4 QUARTS, $3.00

Buy one if you like *good coffee.*

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 1, '58. 41-2m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

For Sale or Lease.

THE subscriber wishes to sell FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS, and TWO VACANT LOTS, in Fayetteville, including his residence in the Northern part of town; also, an interest of a half in the Bailey place on Cape Fear River, above the mouth of Cross Creek, containing 127½ acres; also, Eight Shares in the Fay. & Western Plank Road. Any person desiring to purchase any of the above mentioned property, will please call on or address the subscriber at Fayetteville.

DAVID McDUFFIE.

Sept. 1. 42-3tpd

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9, 1858. 35tf

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9. 35tf

CHEMICAL FOOD,

A SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, Iron, Soda and Potassa. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

GLUES,

FOR Distiller's use. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26-itf

POMADES AND PERFUMES,

AND EXTRACTS for flavoring. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26-itf

SULPHATES QUININE & CINCHONA,

And a good assortment of

French, English, German & American CHEMICALS.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26itf

TEAS,

GREEN and BLACK, of first quality. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

TRAIN, TANNER'S & LAMP OILS

FOR SALE BY JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

AND COLORS of every description. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

DE GRAFF'H'S ELECTRIC OIL,

FOR sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

London Porter and Scotch Ale,

FOR SALE by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26itf

AVON B. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mipd

"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

Baron Macaulay, in one of his ingenious and brilliant essays, ventures the remark that men are very little governed in their every day affairs by the teachings conveyed through apothegms, proverbs, and other condensed expressions of human wisdom or folly. It may perhaps be admitted that these vagrant wayside utterances are not always, in themselves considered, the sources of a substantive and positive influence in originating the elements or motives which determine the conduct of human life, but regarded as the visible and tangible exponents of certain existing conditions, the condensed expressions of so many ultimate facts, they do undoubtedly serve as convenient and portable generalizations by which men are wont to vindicate the propriety and expediency of any line of conduct they may choose to pursue. It is thus that familiar maxims become a sort of cheap and easily-accessible substitutes for consecutive arguments, short-cuts and by-paths for reaching foregone conclusions without the trouble of rising step by step through the gradations of a formal demonstration. The argument which can condense itself into some old saw or current moralism is the argument which in general is most sure to find its way to the popular ear and heart.

Proverbs, we have said, are the reduced expressions of national wisdom or folly. Forming a species of autographs by which we can more or less truly discern the character of the hand by which they are indited, they furnish so many salient points from which we may judge of a nation's distinctive features in every relation of society. The "Proverbs" of Solomon, for instance, still remain the best epitome of Hebrew life and manners. And hence, as the politics of a people, no less than their social habits, are subject to the sway of these popular generalities, we might legitimately expect to find in political proverbs a clue to the native and peculiar genius of the institutes recognised under the former head. Nor shall we be disappointed in this expectation if we advert to the political vocabulary of our own country for a few illustrations of the political "wisdom" we have sought to embody in our pithy sayings.

One such is particularly brought to our notice at the present time by the hardihood with which a Virginia contemporary presumes to contest its conclusiveness. We allude to the current maxim that "*Principles*, not *Men*," are the paramount or sole concern of the people in discharging the political duties with which they are entrusted under the franchises of a Constitution and Government like ours. This "glittering generality" has heretofore been pressed into the service of party with a frequency of utterance and a triumphant dogmatism of assertion which sufficiently attest how commonly it has been held to furnish a satisfactory and final reply to any who may have been disposed to intimate that good principles always demand or at least deserve good men for their illustration and embodiment. As is well remarked, however, by the *Lynchburg Virginian*, the wisdom of this "old saw" is coming to be of doubtful credit under the experience afforded by numerous "modern instances" in which its fallacy has been much more apparent than its infallibility. To this effect our coutemporary pertinently remarks as follows:

"Everybody now agrees that political platforms are the veriest delusions and shams of the age. They are traps to catch the unwary, to deceive unsuspecting people with. They are so intended by those who construct them. Democratic platforms—all platforms, in fact—are gotten up on the Talleyrandic principle that language is given to us to conceal our thoughts.

"People are, very naturally, getting tired of such things, and begin to believe that 'Principles, not men,' is a proclamation savoring very strongly of deception. After all, it is the *man* who is voted for. The people should distrust a bad man, even if put into the best platform that ever was constructed, and every plank of which could be stood upon by every American citizen. In like manner they will trust and confide in a man whom they believe to be pure, and honest, and patriotic, and capable, without regard to the platform he stands upon, and without caring, in truth, whether he stands upon one at all.

"Platforms, in fact, are modern inventions. Washington was not elected upon any platform, nor were any of the earlier Presidents. Who would have thought of confining such a man as James Madison to the narrow limits of a 'platform?' Who would have insulted the majesty of Madison's great character by tendering him so poor a thing as a modern political 'platform' of the present day?"

This trite political maxim would doubtless be greatly improved in point of truth if so amended in its terms as made to read "Principles *and* men"— implying the intimate and necessary union which must exist between them, rather than inculcating indifference with regard to the latter as compared with the former. But as thus reconstructed it would doubtless cease any longer to subserve the purposes of such political moralists as are now ever ready to find in its current use a convenient axiom by which to gloze over the personal deficiencies of "the party's nominees," and check at once the symptoms of a mutinous disposition inspired in its ranks by a want of respect for the dignity or of confidence in the ability of its leaders.—*National Intelligencer.*

A City in the Air.—The Mirage on the Plains.—Travellers across the Plains assert that they have seen on Noble's Pass Route, about thirty miles this side of the Humboldt river, the most wonderful phenomenon that they think could ever have been witnessed in any part of the world. It is no less a thing than a city in the air, complete in every aspect and concomitant. It is seen in the early morning, and stands self-poised above the dead leavel of a broad and airy plain, which is covered with a light white dust that rises in small clouds at the touch of a horse's hoof, or ascends in magnificent spiral towers in the breath of the little whirlwinds that are occasioned by the intense heat. The line of the base of the city forms an angle with the line of the plain, so that the city seems to lean over towards the earth, and a full view of its streets and buildings is represented. All the streets seem to tend to one point, where they concentrate, and whence of course they diverge. The architectural beauty and splendor of this city in the air are of a character unequalled by any thing upon the face of the earth. The buildings rise, one after another, in proud, palatial grandeur, and their tall towers glitter like molten silver in the sun. Clean and perfect was the work of the mysterious architect who framed those marble-looking wonders of the air. The apparent extent of the city is about six miles in circumference, and the nearest approximation of the base to the earth is a distance of about fifty feet. Not having seen this phenomenon, of course we cannot enter into any minute description of it; we can only give the general idea which we have presented. We are assured that the illusion is perfect—nothing wanting whatever to fill up the picture—a magnificent city, silent as the bottom of the sea, but glittering in the full life of the sunshine, and self-sustained in the heavens.—*Marysville (Cal.) Express.*

Rather So.—An exchange paper says that "one of the awkwardest blunders ever made, by even the Buchanan administration, was made by it when, with the avowed purpose of encouraging the breed of mules, it bought four mules at a thousand dollars apiece, instead of paying the same price for four fine jackasses."

Foote expressed the belief that a certain miser would take the beam out of his own eye if he knew he could sell the timber.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

BEAR BRANCH, Richmond Co., N. C., Aug. 30th, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—GENTLEMEN:—It is heart-rending, indeed, to inform you of the present condition of the crops in this section. We have not had rain enough in this section, since the 3d day of July (nearly two months,) to wet a pocket handkerchief. The weather since that time has been intensely and oppressively hot, and extremely and distressingly dry. Vegetation, such as corn, cotton, and the gardens, &c., are in a drooping and dying condition, and should we have constant rains henceforth, we cannot make half a crop,—the corn is done; most of the fodder is pulled. Rain now would help cotton to some extent, and peas, potatoes, and the gardens considerably.

The gold excitement in Montgomery County continues unabated, and those engaged in mining are doing a splendid business. Most of we farmers want a gold *mine* about this time, as we see no chance whatever to make anything from our growing, or rather dying crops.

I understand that the North Carolina Argus will be re-established in Wadesborough, and the first number will soon make its appearance.

OLIN.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

WHITE OAK, Bladen Co., N. C, Aug. 31.

Our crops are very promising at this time; those on the river are extra good. A few of the farmers here, last Fall, as an experiment, sowed a quantity of wheat; at harvest time last Spring, the yield was more than was expected. The farmers here can raise wheat here as well as anywhere else, particularly those who have red clay soil, as that kind of land appears to suit wheat best.

In going to my field last Tuesday, I found a monster rattle-snake; I did not measure it, but some that saw it judged it to be seven feet long, and large in proportion; it had seventeen rattles, and was the largest I ever killed. On the next day, A. J. Bryan killed one nearly as large, with fifteen rattles.

The citizens of this County have taken it in their heads that they must have a Penitentiary. This measure was once before the people, and this County cast her vote against it: if it were brought up again, it would receive nearly the whole vote of the County.

The Rice Crop.—We learn that the prospect of a good yield of Rice this season is very promising. Some of the planters on the Cape Fear have already commenced cutting, and others will begin next week, and weather permitting a full harvest is anticipated.—*Wil. Herald.*

Killed.—An old man was killed last Friday, on the W. & W. Railroad, near Warsaw. Early in the day he was seen on the track by the engineer of a freight train, who thought him either deaf or demented, as he paid no regard to the whistle and the train was nearly stopped before he left the track. A second train came along and the engineer had to stop and drag him out of the way. Still bent upon destruction, as it would seem, he again returned to the track, and in due time the mail train came thundering along and made an end of him. He had a jug of liquor with him.

Extraordinary Growth of Grapes.—Amongst the remarkable vegetable productions on exhibition at Philadelphia the Ledger mentions an extraordinary yield of grapes, consisting of a single bunch, or rather a series of bunches or sub-divisions on the same stem, weighing 7½ lbs., and measuring two feet across in each diameter, and two feet deep, and occupying a box of eight cubic feet. It was raised near Bordentown, New Jersey, at the country residence of Geo. W. Childs, Esq. The growth was of the variety known as the Palestine grape, and this was the first bearing of the vine. A variety like this is worth the cultivation.

Terrible Suffering from Thirst.—A long letter appears in a Texas paper concerning the passage of McCullough's emigrant train across the staked plain to California. The Great American Desert, through which the train passed, is a barren waste, and is poorly supplied with water. Out of 1600 head of cattle, 550 died for lack of water, and for a period of seventy-six hours were without a drop to slake their thirst. The men also suffered terribly, and many shot down the famishing bullocks on the road, stuck them, pulled off their boots or shoes, caught the *thick hot blood*, and drank it freely. By so doing they saved their own lives.

A Strange Difficulty.—The Empress Eugenie of France has involved herself in an unpleasant difficulty by pretending to be younger than she really is. It appears that she was born in 1821, which would make her now thirty-seven years old, but she had it officially announced on her last birth-day (June 4) that she was only thirty-two. By this statement she should have been born June 4, 1826, but some seekers after curious bits of family history have discovered that her father died in 1823, and have been able in consequence of her foolish vanity to cast a doubt on her legitimacy.

Lady Crinoline fell from her horse the other day at Brighton, but fortunately received no injury. However, some wicked wag wrote a long account of the accident, and sent it the next day to all the local papers, with this malicious heading:

"Perilous descent of a Balloon!"

HUMAN LIFE—AN OLD EPIGRAM.

"Our life is but a winter's day;
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay, and are all fed;
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed;
Large is his debt who lingers out the day;
Who goes the soonest have the least to pay.

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY,

B. B. CULBRETH, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution commences the first of September next. Its location is on the Fayetteville and Warsaw stage road, 12 miles East of Fayetteville.

Terms, per session of five months,—

Primary branches,	$7 50
Higher English,	10 00
Languages (Latin and Greek,)	12 50

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, can be had in the neighborhood at $7.00.

For further particulars, address

ALEX. MAXWELL, Sec. Board Trustees.

Blocker's P. O., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-1t*8t

WILL YOU PATRONIZE HIM?

IF you will you may rely upon getting

DRESS OR BUSINESS SUITS

made to measure upon terms quite as satisfactory as can be realized by sending North.

The stock now being selected in New York from the newest importations, will be in our establishment by the 10th September, and as complete as any to be found in any of the larger cities.

We have secured an increased force for our Merchant Tailoring Department, and the selection has been made from among the most experienced workmen in this country.

All those who have heretofore sent away for articles in our line may rely upon being as well pleased, if not better, by giving us their orders.

A trial is all we ask at

BALDWIN'S

Merchant Tailoring Establishment, 38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 31. 42it

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

The *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to the 23d, has arrived.

The London papers unfavorably criticise the last paragraph of the President's reply to the Queen's Message.

The bombardment at Jeddah took the French government by surprise, but explanations have been made at London to Marshal Pelissier.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, August 23.—Cotton closed firm. Sales on Monday 10,000 bales. Thirty-five hundred were taken for speculation and export.

Flour quiet. Wheat buoyant. Corn dull. Sugar quiet. Spirits turpentine dull at 38 a 39s.

Conslos 96¼.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Terrible Riot at Staten Island!—At Staten Island last night about 1,000 men broke into the Quarantine grounds, set the hospital and shanties on fire, and threatened the residence of Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer. The Doctor called together the stevedores, and armed them with muskets to protect the buildings. The Hospital and many of the shanties are now a mass of ruins.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.

Serious Railroad Accident!—An accident occurred last night on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, near Hutton's Station. The last coach containing a large number of persons returning from a Camp Meeting, was thrown from the track and rolled down a steep embankment. Miss Mary Kincaird was instantly killed, two persons seriously injured, and twenty others more or less injured.

The Collins Line.—Since the return of the Secretary of the Navy, the prospect of restoring the regular line of ocean steamers, under the contract with Mr. E. K. Collins, has been discussed in the Cabinet, but, as far as we can learn, no definite course has been decided upon. It is thought at the Post Office Department that the European mails will be carried under the present arrangement with the Havre and Bremen lines until the meeting of Congress, when, perhaps, some means may be found to secure with Mr. Collins a more permanent and convenient arrangement.

Wash. Union.

Sugar in Illinois.—Some of the Illinois farmers agree in saying that the quantity of sugar raised in that State this year from the Sorghum cane, will exceed in amount, including of course the molasses made in the same process, that of any other one product or article of export grown or manufactured in the State. We are inclined, says the Cincinnati Times, to think this an exaggerated statement, but there can be no doubt the amount is really very considerable, and that sugar may hereafter be regarded as one of the staple productions, not only of Illinois, but of most of the Northwestern States.

The mania for telegraphic extension is raging in every direction. The spirit of the age will not be content until the earth and sea are girdled in every direction where commerce has or is likely to have a place to rest a foot upon. A line from the "Southern Islands" is now under consideration, to touch the nearest point on the Florida coast. The Legislature of Barbadoes has voted an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, and the other islands are about to contribute with equal liberality.

The Lutheran Church in the United States.—The Lutheran church in the United States numbers about 175,000 communicants, 2,000 congregations, and 1,200 ministers. Its members are found chiefly in the Middle and Western States, although there are a few congregations in New England, and quite a considerable number in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, as also in Western Texas.

The "Black Tongue."—General Abercrombie, late a member of Congress from Alabama, was lying very ill last week at Columbus, in consequence of a fearful disorder caused by eating the meat of an animal ascertained to have been diseased with the black tongue epidemic, which has of late so raged among the cattle of those regions.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—A brief despatch from the other side of the ocean states that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were on their way to Valentia to make arrangements for opening the wire to the public use.

Sharp Frost.—The New Haven (Ct.) *Journal* of Wednesday, says: "The unusual circumstance of a frost in August occurred on Monday night.

Receipts of New Cotton.—The total receipts of the new crop at Mobile, Ala., for the present season to the 28th ult., is 296 against 3 up to the same time last year.

It is said that Hon. John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the Minister to Nicaragua who recognized the Walker Government, will be tendered the Mission to Paraguay.

Capital Retort.—"I knew Mr. Lincoln in early life. He commenced life as a grocer."—*Douglas.*

"The only difference between Judge Douglas and myself on the grocer question is, that while I have stood on one side of the counter, he has been equally attentive on the other."—*Lincoln.*

Rev. Eleazer Williams, more generally known, perhaps, as claiming to be the Dauphin of France, died at Hogansburgh, New York, on the morning of the 28th August.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove, offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land containing about ONE THOUSAND ACRES, lying in the County of Robeson, five miles South of Lumberton, immediately on Lumber River and on the river road leading from Lumberton to Fair Bluff, within four miles of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and about fifteen miles of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. About 200 Acres of the above Land are cleared, a portion of which is in a high state of cultivation, including some very fine bottom land; the balance, of some 800 acres, is heavily timbered with pitch pine. On the premises there is a Dwelling, Kitchen, and all other necessary out-houses, with two wells of excellent water. It is acknowledged to be one of the healthiest places in Robeson county. He also offers for sale the entire Crop now growing on the lands, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, &c., together with a fine stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Any person wishing to engage in the Turpentine or Timber business, a rare chance is now offered. For further particulars address the subscriber at Lumberton, N. C., or call on the premises, where he will take pleasure in showing the lands &c. JOHN T. POPE.

Lmberton, N. C., Sept. 1, 1858. 42*4t

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has taken the Store recently occupied by J. Davis, one door below J. W. Lett's and opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he will be pleased to see all his friends and customers. He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Which he will sell low for cash or on time to punctual customers. JAMES W. SELLERS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1858, 42-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The cross-ties are laid all the way to Little River; the track is down for about eight miles; and in a few weeks the whole of the first purchase of iron will be exhausted and the Road complete to Little River,—very nearly one-third of the whole distance to the Coal Fields.

The Naval-stores getters are busy hauling their freight to the line of the Road, and it will not be many days before the transportation of produce is commenced.

THE REVENUE.—The Raleigh Standard learns that as yet only four Sheriffs have settled their taxes with the Comptroller of the State. Mr. Flynt, Sheriff of Forsyth, was the first; Caleb Miller, of Lincoln, the second; James T. Bostick, of Richmond, third; and James Roberts, of Rockingham, fourth.

The increase of the revenue is about five per cent. on the amount paid last year. The same rate of increase throughout the State will pay into the Treasury about $550,000 of gross revenue for 1858, against $524,157 09 in 1857.

THE LEGISLATURE.—There are already in the field several candidates for the Speakerships. Writers in the Standard have recommended Thomas Settle of Rockingham and William Hill of Halifax for the Commons Speakership, and Thos. D. McDowell of Bladen for the same position in the Senate.

There are some important offices to be disposed of at the next session. Two United States Senators, two Superior Court Judges, several Solicitors, and the usual State officers are to be elected. We know of plenty of Democrats quite willing to fill any one of the places named, and plenty of log-rolling may be expected.

NORTH CAROLINA MONEY.—They have had a report in Petersburg that the Bank of Charlotte is insolvent. Its notes circulated largely in Petersburg, and much anxiety was manifested. There is probably no truth in the story.

The story had its origin in the fact that a Baltimore broker, prior to the Bank's resumption of specie payments, presented nearly $30,000 of its notes for the purpose of having them protested, so as to draw 12 per cent. interest until resumption. The matter was explained by the following card from the brokers:

BANK OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.
BALTIMORE, August 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

Some time since you published a statement in your paper to the effect that we had protested the Bank of Charlotte, N. C., for refusing to pay coin on $28,000 of its notes held by us. Will you be kind enough to call attention to this notice, and state that the Bank has since redeemed its obligations to us in coin, and that its credit and standing compare favorably with any other North Carolina bank. At the time of protest the bank was still in suspension, and in accordance with a provision of its charter we protested its notes and received a certificate of deposit.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.

The Petersburgers were not satisfied with this statement, however, as they received intelligence from "well-posted parties at Weldon" that "the Bank of Charlotte had now but $12,000 in specie to meet liabilities of $200,000."

There have been no rumors in this section of the State (where its notes circulate largely) affecting injuriously the credit of the Bank, and we have no reason to doubt its solvency and prosperity. The Charlotte Democrat of to-morrow will probably set the matter at rest by an authoritative statement.

The Express, in mentioning the matter, says that no North Carolina money is bankable in Petersburg. They manage money matters queerly over in Virginia. Last Fall whilst the North Carolina Banks were promptly redeeming their issues, on some, and perhaps on all of the Virginia thoroughfares, their notes were positively refused, though the notes of the Virginia Banks (suspended) were freely taken.

FARMER'S BANK NOTES.—These are still in circulation to some extent in this section of the State, and when offered to our merchants are received, though unwillingly. No one knows or can ascertain anything reliable as to the condition of the Bank.

The people of Elizabeth City should take some steps to have the public informed in the matter. The Sentinel of that town, we are glad to see, urges a meeting of merchants to "see if some measures cannot be adopted whereby the credit of the Bank can be raised, and the public generally saved from the ruinous policy of shaving the bills of the Bank at 6, 8 and 10 per cent." As the Sentinel very properly remarks, "the institution is in our midst, and it becomes us to move first in the matter. The public abroad expects it at our hands, circumstances here at our doors demand it of us. It is as much the interest of the Bank as it is that of the public, that some steps should be taken in regard to the state of affairs now existing."

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO BANK-RAGS.—The reader will be amused with the Banking article in the preceding page, written in 1840 by Hon. John P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy. It was written then with an immediate object in view, and of course would be out of date now if written with reference to any party other than the Democratic. So remarkable is the consistency of that party, in its "unqualified hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium," and in its earnest belief that "gold and silver is the only safe and constitutional currency," that Mr. Kennedy's satire is still as good as new.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31, 1858.

The Summer birds are taking their flight Southwards. It is supposed that a thousand visiters left here yesterday; and the arrivals are not so numerous as heretofore. The "season" is drawing to a close. One of the morning papers represents it as having been an eminently prosperous season, and I can well believe it, for I never have seen, in the twenty years of my annual visits here, so great a throng. Take the Union Hall for example. Within the last 64 days the arrivals registered on its book number 3,732, and one of the proprietors informed me a few days ago that the average stay of all who had then come and gone was eleven days. Multiply 3732 by $22, the average amount of board at an average of $2 a day, (to say nothing of the bar, which yields but little at this house,) and we have $74,640 as the receipts of this house, which will doubtless be swelled to $80,000 before the close of the season. It once seemed a mystery to me, how the immense buildings, the large amount of furniture, and the other heavy objects of outlay, could be supported by a business of four months, or rather of two, for no house here is full for more than six weeks or two months. But such statistics as the above make it very apparent that it can be done, with probably a large profit.

Fourteen of the principal establishments, which publish lists of their arrivals, have had 18,800 visiters, but the Saratoga paper says that there are probably 100 boarding houses in town, and I have no doubt of it, for hotel and boarding house signs meet one at every turn. Three of the hotels keep bands of music, to play in the yard every day after dinner, and in the parlors or ball rooms every evening. Another band is employed by the proprietors of Congress Spring, to play in their beautiful grounds an hour every morning before breakfast. These grounds, by the way, are exceedingly beautiful. Nature has done much, and art more, to beautify them. Lawn and meadow are covered with a rich carpet of green grass, carefully trimmed. The white pine, the maple, the elm, the larch, and the fir, give shade and beauty. Marble statues are disposed here and there. The serpentine walks are as firm, and smooth, and clean, as any floor. At various points of those walks the village and the distant blue hills exhibit themselves, to add variety and interest to the scene. Daily and repeatedly every day, one goes the rounds of this lovely park without satiety and almost without fatigue. The mind is so agreeably occupied that the body is unconscious of exertion.

The grounds of the United States Hotel and Union Hall are alike beautiful, though not so extensive.

I wish I could persuade some, nay all, of my readers to bestow some little care upon the adornment of their residences, whether in town or country. A little time bestowed upon a few flowers, or a grassy lawn, or some shade trees, how pleasant they are, not only to the family of the possessor, but to the senses of the passer by. They are indicative of taste and of comfort. They soften and humanize the characters of those who grow up under such influences. They endear Home to us. We leave it with regret and return to it with pleasure.

In my walks about this place I frequently pass a very elegant dwelling, the largest and finest in the village, which has a singular history. It was commenced four or five years ago by a gentleman of fortune, who began by putting up a fine large brick stable, covered with slate, having glass windows, window blinds, &c. In this he placed elegant carpets, piano, and other furniture, for his temporary residence. He then commenced the erection of the dwelling, but failed, and the premises were sold to another wealthy gentleman, who became deranged before he had made much progress. The next and present owner is a very rich old man, feeble in mind and body, who manages to get about the house (I believe he don't get out of it,) with the assistance of a young and beautiful wife whom he lately married. She was a widow. To her credit be it said, she has the reputation of being very attentive and kind to him.

An Ex-Chancellor of this State, residing in this village, is making "a good thing" of a law suit which has been referred to him. It is a patent case, and Mr. Seward and several other eminent Lawyers are employed. These come up here every now and then with testimony, and argue the points before the Chancellor, who adjourns the decision for more testimony and further arguments. How long it has been pending I know not; but three years ago I was walking with a New York friend when we met Mr. Seward, who stated that he was then here to argue that cause. But about the Chancellor: Two years ago he presented a bill of $7,000 for services, *in part*, as referee. Lately he has presented another bill of $14,000, also *in part*, to which the lawyers demurred, but Judge Nelson of the U. S. Supreme Court certified to the bill as *reasonable*, and ordered it to be paid. $21,000 to the referee, and proportional fees to the Lawyers, is paying dear for the luxury of law. How much longer the suit will go on, and how much more the referee will get out of the bleeding clients, I cannot tell. Perhaps the Chancellor will act upon the principle of the carpenter, whose son being asked when his father would finish a job he was engaged in, replied that he did not know: his daddy had not secured another job yet.

There are about twenty North Carolinians still here, but, like myself, they all expect to leave in a few days. They, however, in search of pleasure elsewhere: I to work in New York.

Some persons have left here to see the sights in New York, Albany, and other cities to-morrow, when the grand cable celebration is to come off. It will doubtless be a splendid affair, for the New Yorkers appear to have gone mad over the success of that enterprize. They look to it for incalculable additions to their commercial importance and prosperity. What a disaster it would be if some monster of the deep should take a fancy to a mouthful of it; or if the gradual abrasion of some rocky ledge on the top of some mountain of the sea should wear it away till it parts in mid ocean. These casualties are not only possible but probable; and if they occur there is no mode of repairing damages but by the laying of a new cable at an expense of a million of dollars, and the loss of a year or so in making and laying it.

The first commercial effect of the working of the Telegraph manifested itself in New York on Friday. Instantly on the reception of the London advices of that day, that the ports of China were to be thrown open to the commerce of the world, a vessel was chartered to load with American Domestic goods for that far off market. By the telegraph, this enterprize was of course facilitated full ten days, which is no small matter when tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars are at stake. It is expected that other cargoes of goods will immediately follow, and that the cotton manufacture of this country will receive an impetus from this important treaty.

THE COAL FIELDS ROAD.—*Extract from a business letter to the Editors of the Observer from Yadkin County:—*

"I do hope that the next Legislature will aid you in building your road. Had I been a candidate I would have advocated it with all my might. It is not only a State, but a National work."

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—The meeting of the stockholders was held at Morganton a few days ago. The newspaper reports of the proceedings are so meagre that we learn nothing of the condition or prospects of the work. Messrs. John J. Shaver, O. Gillespie, Jonas Cline and J. C. McDowell were elected Directors by the individual stockholders. Messrs. N. W. Woodfin, Wm. Murphy, E. J. Erwin, R. C. Pearson, Jos. Corpening, A. M. Powell, G. F. Davidson, and A. Henderson were appointed by the State. R. C. Pearson, Esq., of Morganton was unanimously re-elected President.

The road is completed within three miles of Statesville and is open for travel and transportation.

The Iredell Express learns that the injunction lately granted by the Judges at Morganton, to restrain the Justices of Burke county from issuing bonds, or laying a tax, to raise $50,000, heretofore subscribed by the Chairman of the County Court, will not stop the work on the Road.

NORTH EASTERN ROAD—The City Council of Charleston has authorised a further subscription to this Railroad, not exceeding $126,000.

The receipts of this Road, from all sources, for the five months commencing March 1st and ending July 31st, were $84,373.19. The Cheraw Gazette thinks that this speaks well for the future prospects of the road, considering that it has been in operation less than a year, and that it passes through an undeveloped region of country, and also that in this whole region the last crop of cotton did not exceed two-thirds of an average crop.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—Montgomery is not the only North Carolina County rejoicing in rich gold mines. One of the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot has been on a visit to the Gardner mine, and was informed that for some time past it has yielded an average of about $700 per week in gold, and copper enough (about $200 a week) to pay all the expenses of working. This mine is situated in Guilford county, about eight miles south-west of Greensborough, and has been profitably worked, with occasional intervals, for the last forty years,—most of the time without Machinery other than the simplest kinds, though now supplied with a steam Engine and other labor-saving improvements, to the value of some ten or fifteen thousand dollars.

With gold and silver and copper and lead, and, best of all, coal and iron in abundance, North Carolina ought to be, as she might be, "the creditor State of the Union." Is it not wonderful, with such a result certain, that our Legislators hesitate to grant a few hundred thousand dollars to accomplish it? Yet so it is; local prejudices, fear of taxes, this and that man's political prospects, all combined, have succeeded in delaying the work for six years.

THE CASE OF THE ECHO.—A writer in the Charleston Courier furnishes a precedent. Thirty years ago, a vessel was wrecked on Carysfort Reef. The Africans were landed and transferred to St. Augustine, and placed in the custody or safe keeping of the U. S. Marshal, who received instructions from the authorities at Washington to *hire them out* and make them defray their own expenses, until a vessel could be sent for them. They remained for some time in Florida, perhaps a year. In the Fall of 1829, a vessel arrived in the port of St. Augustine, and as soon as the Africans ascertained the object of her coming, most of them, unwilling to leave the flesh-pots of Florida, *took to the woods*, and it was with some difficulty that the Marshal could muster them for embarkation. They were finally gotten together, however, and shipped for Liberia.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.—There is a very general assent at last to the declaration that the back-bone of the India rebellion is broken. The London Times of the 17th ult., says that it is now believed, even in Calcutta, that the rebellion is at an end, and that little remains to be accomplished by our authorities beyond the suppression of brigandage and the re-establishment of order. And it is said to be evident to all persons of observation in India that the insurrection has lost its alarming characteristics, and has dwindled from the dimensions of a great military revolt to the complexion of mere local disorders. No leader is abroad with any military power. Of the popular chiefs some have paid the public penalty of their guilt, like the Princes of Delhi; some have been slain in the field, like Kooer Singh and the Rahee of Jhansi; and some have fallen by the hands of their own countrymen, like the Moulvie of Lucknow. Of those who survive not one remains in command of any fortress, garrison, or city; few even can be said to be at large. Feroze Shah, the last of the Mogul Princes, dares not quit his hiding-place in Oude, while Nena Sahib conceals himself so effectually that nobody can guess where he is to be found.

But, whilst these results have been achieved, the pacification of India is by no means complete. The complete success of England is beyond all doubt, but there are said to be still a hundred thousand rebels in the field. They are scattered, disorganized, mere marauding bands, but much has to be done against them before there is peace in India.

STEALING WHIG THUNDER.—At the Democratic (Pa.) Convention a day or two ago, which renominated Jno. Hickman for Congress, by acclamation, the following tariff resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the present tariff is inadequate to defray the expense of Government, and we are therefore, in favor of its revision. In making such revision we hold that the duties should be so adjusted as to give ample protection to all the industrial interests of our country."

Cotton—Four hundred bales of the new crop of cotton was received at New Orleans last Monday.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION.—Most of the large Cities and Towns in the Union celebrated the Cable on Wednesday last. The New York papers of Thursday are full to overflowing (into supplements) of the doings there. There were Te Deums, speeches, dinners, processions, transparencies, and no rowdyism. It must have been a grand affair.

A good deal of contempt for the New Yorkers is manifested in some of the Cities which talked of but did not have a celebration. The New Yorkers are Cable-mad, say the scoffers. May be so; but there is always a good deal of method in New York madness. If it paid as well elsewhere there would be plenty more crazy cities.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:—

"It would be impossible to convey in the brief space usually occupied any idea of the various objects worthy of note in the celebration yesterday. That which fills a dozen or more columns in the newspapers is certainly beyond the power of compression into "a nutshell." There perhaps never was any occasion since the foundation of human institutions on this continent in which people of all shades of opinion and in all conditions of life have been able so cordially to mingle their congratulations and praise. Never before was there so general a disposition to express gratitude to the Author of all Good as on this occasion. The exercises at Trinity Church were truly magnificent. Amongst the outside decorations the flags of the Niagara and British flags were conspicuous. Flags of all civilized nations were displayed. The music was thrilling, and awakened a devotional spirit in the bosom of every spectator. It was indeed a novel sight to see national banners grouped on a church spire. There were one hundred and thirty-nine Episcopal clergymen in attendance, at the head of whom was Bishop Doane, of New Jersey; also, the City Authorities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken; Lord Napier and suite, Gen. Scott, the foreign Consuls, officers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, officers of the Niagara and of the Royal Navy engaged in the enterprise. The church services were truly grand and impressive.

"The military exercises, the display of banners, flags, inscriptions, &c. excelled any thing ever seen in New York. It is enough to say that the scenes of interest were too numerous for the vision of any one person, and that the condensed statement must have occupied more than a dozen reporters for each of the presses.

"The Express thus gives a faint idea of the internal decorations of the church, which were of the most novel and magnificent description:

"Across the chancel, between the jams of the grand arch, was thrown a temporary screen consisting of three pointed gothic arches twenty-three feet high, sustaining a horizontal panel four feet high, divided into three compartments. Above this sprung a lofty central gothic arched panel eighteen feet high, surmounted by a floriated cross seven feet high. The whole screen was forty-eight feet high to the top of the cross. The columns supporting the arches, the arches themselves, and all the lines of construction were heavily covered with evergreens, white and red cedar, white pine, larch, hemlock, spruce, fir, box, holly, and several other evergreens of various hues being artistically combined, completely hiding any trace of the wooden frame. The whole surface of the structure was covered at short intervals with magnificent bunches of the most exquisite hot house and garden flowers, of rich bright colors and delicious perfume. The varieties of flowers brought into requisition in the construction of this wonderful screen were almost fabulous in numbers. With lavish profusion the rarest and most exquisite specimens of the floral kingdom were displayed."

The Express further remarks:

"On the occasion we celebrate to-day, Trinity has come forward, of her own volition, to take a leading part—and that part, it is but justice to say, is the most sublime and beautiful in the entire programme. It certainly was meet, in such a whole-souled outpouring of public joy, that 'Glory to God in the Highest' should be a preface to all the rest; and the very liberal manner in which the obvious demands of the occasion have been met reflects the highest credit upon the rector, his assistant ministers, the vestry, and all concerned. The Episcopal Church in America, it must be remembered, was a constituent part of the Established Church of England anterior to the Revolutionary war, and when the colonies were separated from the Crown, politically, the Church here, of necessity, separated from the Church there. That Trinity Church should be the first to sing a *Te Deum* for an Atlantic Telegraph that brings the Bishop of London within speaking distance of the Bishop of New York was a happy thought, therefore, and one that—who knows?—may be the precursor of a closer Christian union than exists even now between the mother and her offspring."

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

The Quarantine Outrage.—The remainder of the Quarantine buildings were burnt last night by incendiaries. There was great excitement. A guard of Marines was present to protect the Government property. Among the buildings destroyed were six cottages occupied by boatmen belonging to the station, the large mansion of Dr. Walker, the Deputy Health officer, and the fine brick dwelling of Dr. Bissell. No attempt was made to stop the flames. Soon after midnight the female Hospital was entirely consumed. It contained seventy-five patients, who were previously removed to a grass plat where they remained all night, covered with sparks from the burning buildings. Three of the sick died in the open air in consequence of the heat and exposure.

The following resolutions adopted at a meeting of residents of Staten Island will explain the origin of the trouble:

Resolved, That the whole Quarantine establishment, located as it is in the midst of a dense population, has become a pest and a nuisance of the most odious character, bringing death and desolation to the very doors of the people of the towns of Castleton and Southfield. That it is a nuisance too intolerable to be, endured and we recommend the citizens of this county to protect themselves by abating it without delay

Commenting upon the occurrence, the N. Y. Express says that the inhumanity of the thing is altogether without any precedent we can think of in civilized society. We have, indeed, read of hospitals containing sick and dying men being fired accidentally, in foreign wars, but we think this is the first time humanity has ever been shocked by a spectacle of that character,—deliberately resolved upon,—in a Christian and peaceful community. It is horrible, horrible,—and it is difficult to find language to express the full measure of abhorrence which the full details of the transaction cannot but excite.

Hail.—A terrible Hail Storm visited the neighborhood of Bethany, Iredell county, on Wednesday afternoon last, doing much damage to Corn and other crops, and killing poultry. Hail fell and covered the ground to a depth of four to six inches, and high wind prevailed. Fortunately, the extent of the storm was circumscribed within a few miles.—*Iredell Express.*

Grain.—It is mentioned as a singular fact that there is not at this time a single bushel of grain on shipboard for any of the prominent European ports, nor a single barrel of flour, with the exception of a load of twelve hundred barrels on board ship for London. This is not an encouraging state of affairs for either farmer or shipper. The Arabia took out half a million in specie.

N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.

Marine Losses.—During August eighteen vessels were wrecked at sea—loss $260,750. Loss for the last eight months $5,920,191, against $11,586,200 for the same time last year.

MARRIED,

In Chatham County, on the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph C. Thomas, Mr. ALFRED BROWER, of Randolph, to Miss EMILIE B., daughter of Mr. James C. Guthrie.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 6.

BACON—	12½ a 13	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½ a 12	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	18 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	50 0 a 0 55
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 45
Super.	6 90 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	6 75 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	6 50 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	1 00 a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	95 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	0 75 a 0 80	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 45 a 0 50	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 45 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	3 00 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	39 a 40

PERUVIAN GUANO—
5 tons and upwards, $65 per ton, } of 2000 lbs.
A less quantity, 70 " " }

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—No change.
Flour—Variable.
Corn—Quite firm.
Wool—In demand.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 4, 1858.

Turpentine, no arrivals and no sales—sales on the 3d at $3 for Virgin and Yellow, 150 for hard. Spirits 43. Hay 60.

At New York, Southern Flour $5 to 5 70 for mixed to good; 5 75 to $8 for fancy. Cotton, middling uplands, 12¼—stock on hand not on shipboard less than 25,000 bales. Spirits quiet at 48.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Sept. 3, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for S J Hinsdale, A W Steel, Worth & Utley, A A McKethan, C W Andrews, E F Moore, S T Hawley & Son, M W McNair & Co, Mrs M Banks, Starr & Williams, A Johnson, Dr H M Turner, N S Stewart, R Mitchell, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, Thagard, Rowan & Co, Welsh & Weisiger, D Anderson, J M Vann, J N Smith, J A Pemberton, W D Watson, E Glover, J M Worth & Son, Rockfish Co, Dr K A Black, D McNeill, B F Hoover, C S Barbee, A Holmes.

Mrs. Catharine J. Ward will resume the duties of her School (in Arch St.) on the 1st Monday of Oct. 1858.
Sept. 6. 43-4t

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

THE Members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. It is important that a full attendance of the members be present at this meeting as it is time to make arrangements for holding the next annual Fair.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'ry.
Sept 4, 1858. 43-1t

S. T. HAWLEY & SON
Are receiving their FALL AND WINTER supply of
BOOTS and SHOES,
A large stock, embracing every variety of style and quality of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's, with a superior article of Servant's Shoes.
—ALSO—
Trunks; Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Lasts; with Shoe Findings of all kinds.
Persons wishing articles in our line are requested to examine our stock, as we will sell low for CASH or usual time to prompt customers.
Sept. 6, 1858. 43-6w

1858.
FALL IMPORTATIONS!
We are now receiving the largest Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, HOOP-SKIRTS; READY-MADE CLOTHING; HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.,
Ever offered by us; which will be sold at Wholesale cheap for cash or on the usual time for approved paper.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 6. 43-

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
WE have received a part, and are daily expecting the balance, of our Fall and Winter supply of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Embracing a very large stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.
—ALSO—
About 400 Cases of BOOTS AND SHOES—well assorted, all of which we are disposed to sell at low prices for Cash or good paper.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1858. 43-6w

JUST RECEIVED!
A FEW Firkins CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER; also a few Bbls. Extra Family LARD; a superior article Sugar House Sirup; Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Tobacco, Segars, &c. Also, a lot of Fine Smoking Tobacco. For sale by
D. ANDERSON.
Sept. 4. 43-3t

20 Boxes New English Dairy Cheese just received and for sale by
MRS. M. BANKS.
Sept. 4. 43-2t

WINE! WINE!!
IF you wish to make GOOD WINE, call on the subscriber and buy your Brandy. Country Apple Brandy, Old Nash Brandy, on hand and going off rapidly.
C. E. LEETE.
Sept. 4. 43-1m

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and committed to Moore County Jail on the 26th of August, a Negro man who says his name is RANDAL LOCKLIER. Said Locklier is about thirty (30) years of age, five feet eight and a half inches high; had on a dark pair of pants and coat; good teeth, dark complected; a scar on the left side of his head where his hair parts, and another a little above his left ear, and one just below his left ear. Said boy says he was free born in Robeson, and resides in Columbus; but has no free papers. If he belongs to any person, let them come forward, prove property, pay all charges, and take him away.
W. K. NUNNERY, Jailor.
Aug. 26. 43*6w

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.
JUST RECEIVED, 10 boxes of that FINE ROCK CANDY TOBACCO.
W. H. CARVER.
Sept. 4. 42tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission Merchant,
NO. 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Usual advances on Consignments.
Sept. 1, 1858. 43*ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale my RESIDENCE on Hay-mount. For health there is no place to excel it. There is a fine well of water in the yard. Description is useless. Also, the LOT East of my Store.
The above property, if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at auction on Thursday, 21st October.
JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6. 43-

Large Sale of Real Estate in the Town of Fayetteville.
BY virtue of a certain deed of mortgage, with full powers of foreclosure, made by Samuel Mims to the subscribers, registered in Book C. No. 3, page 486 in the office of the Register of Cumberland County, we will sell, publicly at the Market House in Fayetteville on Wednesday the 15th inst.
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND, being within the bounds of the Town of Fayetteville, situated on Robeson, Barge and —— Streets; including the highly improved Lot, on which Thomas J. Mims now resides.
Here is offered a rare opportunity for investment in Town property.
Terms 90 days credit for notes which will be negotiable at the Banks in Fayetteville.
ELIJAH F. MOORE,
EDW'd W. WILLKINGS,
Sept. 3, 1858 43-3t Mortgagees.

HORSES AND MULES.
ON Thursday the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Market House, I will sell a Likely Young Horse and Two Mules.
The above property sold under provision of a Deed of Trust made to me, which is duly proved and recorded.
Terms made known at sale.
W. C. TROY, Trustee.
Sept. 6, 1858. 43-ts

SHAD! SHAD!!
A new supply of excellent Connecticut River and Nova Scotia SHAD. Just received and for sale either in Half Bbls. or by retail.
W. C. TROY.
Sept. 6, 1858. 43-1m

NOTICE.
I HAVE for sale 400 BUSHELS WINTER OATS, which will be ready for delivery by the 10th Sept. My price is $1 00 cash, or $1 20 if I book them. I shall sell them to those first applying, and can sell many more than I have to spare. It is only necessary for those unacquainted with them to inquire of those who have cultivated this variety of Oats, to satisfy themselves of their great superiority over all other varieties.
P. M. POWELL.
Powelton, Richmond Co., N. C., Aug. 30. [43*3t

5250 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscribers wishing to remove to the West, offer for sale on reasonable terms, 5250 Acres of Land in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, 12 miles above Elizabethtown. About 1000 acres of the above is good farming land, one half of which is improved and in cultivation. The present crop it is supposed will yield from five to six thousand bushels Corn. On the unimproved land there is 200 or more acres of good swamp, easily drained, and which (from experiments already made) will produce equal to any in the surrounding country. They embrace two separate Farms; each with good dwellings and out-buildings. The balance are Pine Lands, on which it is thought there are round trees sufficient to cut ten to twelve (10 to 12) tasks turpentine boxes. Also, a quantity of steam mill Timber, very accessible to market.
One of the best streams in the country runs through the pine lands, on which is a good and new Saw and Grist Mill.
We will sell a part or the whole of said Land—in lots to suit purchasers. Those who may wish to buy will do well to call and examine for themselves—at an early period, as we are desirous of removing this Fall.
JNO. S. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON.
Aug. 31, 1858. 43-*6t
Wil. Journal copy 6 weeks and account to advertiser.

TRUST SALE.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Jas. F. Rives, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of September next, at the residence of said Jas. F. Rives, his entire property, viz:
TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
One on which he now lives, containing about 250 Acres and well improved; the other tract adjoining the same, Joel Elkins and others, containing about 450 Acres, on which there is a good and well arranged TANNERY. Also his interest of one-half of five acres of Land, upon which is located a Grist and Saw Mill, known as the Rives and Elkins Mill;—the other half is also for sale.
7 OR 8 LIKELY NEGROES,
Consisting of Men, Women and Children; one of the men is a good TANNER.
His entire stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; 1 Barouche and Harness; 2 Road Wagons; 1 set Timber Wheels; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture.
Also, his interest in the undivided property in the possession of his mother, consisting of some 15 Likely NEGROES, and other property.
According to the provisions of this Trust, creditors have the privilege of buying property to the full amount of their claims.
The above Sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. A credit of six months will be given; purchasers will be required to give bond with two approved securities.
Any person wishing to examine any of the above named property before day of sale, can do so by calling on Col. Jas. F. Rives.
A. G. HEADEN, Trustee.
Peddler's Hill, Chatham Co., Sept. 3. 43*3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE undersigned will, on the 22d September next, at the late residence of John Wright, deceased, sell at public auction, a large and fine Stock of Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, and a few Horses; about two hundred and fifty barrels of Turpentine; Fodder; and a variety of Farming and other Tools; also, one pair of Timber Wheels, together with a variety of articles used upon a Farm, too tedious to mention.
Terms of sale, six months credit; note and approved security required of purchasers before removing its articles. Sale to continue from day to day until closed.
ISAAC C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

FURTHER NOTICE.
ALL those having claims against the Estate of John Wright, dec'd, must present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
ISAAC C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
Clinton, Aug. 30, 1858. 43*3t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
I WILL sell, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at the Court House door, in the town of Carthage, on Tuesday, 26th October, 1858, the Lands belonging to the Estate of Duncan B. Johnson, dec'd, situate in Moore Co., on Drowning Creek and its tributaries—Deep Creek, Horse's Creek, Gut Creek, &c., to wit: 5,220 acres, embracing 8 different tracts, joining the lands of Malcom Blue, Duncan Brown, Arch'd Patterson, James Caddell, Alex'r McDonald, Caddell & McFarland's 50 acre tract, Dan'l McLeod, and others; and 349 acres, embracing 7 several tracts on the waters of Big Juniper, joining Malcom Johnson, John Pearce and others. Terms,—6 months credit, bond and security.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Sept. 1, 1858. 43*ts

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
I WILL sell, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at the late residence of Anderson S. Moody, dec'd, on the 29th day of September, 1858, the lands belonging to the Estate of said Anderson S. Moody, containing 1,832 acres, embracing 11 several tracts, situate in Moore county on the waters of Bear creek, Grassy creek, Reedy creek, and joining the lands of John Dunlap, Peter Shamburger and others, and lying on both sides of the Western Plank Road, 16 miles above Carthage. Terms, 9 months credit, bond and security.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Sept. 1, 1858. 43*ts

[Published by Request]

ARCHIVES.

Composition by Miss Mag Ray of Cumberland County, read at the close of the last session of the Clinton Female Institute, July 15th, 1858.

And it came to pass in those days, in the reign of King Fillmore, in the first year of his reign, when Manly was Governor over the province of N. C. that the wise men of the region round about Clinton, gathered themselves together, and held counsel how they might build a temple wherein the young maidens of the surrounding country might be instructed in all the wisdom of their forefathers, and the cunning arts and sciences.

And they said one to another, we will choose a man from among our countrymen, who is cunning in the work of architecture, and we will tell him where the temple shall be built, for it must not be near unto the village, lest the young maidens might be troubled by the noise thereof.

Now, after many days, when this man whom they had chosen had finished the temple, they again held counsel, and said, where shall we find a learned man, who shall be able to instruct the young maidens?

And they said, is not Luke, the High Priest, wise and learned? let us send for him, that he may come and be an High Priest over them. Now these are the names of the wise men who held counsel about building the temple:

There were Thomas and William and Henry, who were well instructed in the art of healing the sick, and they ministered daily to those who were afflicted with all manner of diseases; and Loften and Alfred and Matthew who had great possessions, and who were noted for their many acts of kindness and benevolence to the poor, and surely they will be rewarded; and Patrick, also, who was learned in all the laws of this country; verily he was a man of great wisdom.

Now, when Luke, the High Priest, heard what these men had done, and seeing they had sent for him to be an High Priest for the young maidens, he said, it is a good work, and I will do even as they have said. So after he had taken counsel with Katurah his wife, they made ready and came to the temple which had been built.

And many came to be taught of him, and he made laws wherewith to govern the young maidens. But it came to pass, that when he was about to teach them these laws, and instruct them how they should act, some of them were exceeding wroth concerning the laws which he had made, and said, "we will not be ruled by this man." But their High Priest was a man of great wisdom, and he taught his disciples with much care and diligence, and after a time they submitted to his government.

The wise men now seeing that the High Priest Luke was not able to teach the young maidens the fine arts, and also that their number was too great for him, they sent for two handmaidens to aid him, and verily they prospered greatly in the work which they had commenced.

Now it was about the fifth month, when their labors were about to cease for a time, that great multitudes gathered themselves unto the temple, to see the young maidens, and to hear what they had learned of their High Priest and his handmaidens.

And they were much pleased. And after a space of about a month, they again sent their daughters to this temple; and many others seeing the good work which he had wrought upon them, sent their daughters also.

Moreover the wise men seeing that the number waxed much greater, sent for three other handmaidens.

And it came to pass at the end of every year, that many people came to the temple, some to take their daughters to their own house, that they might rest from their labors for a time, others to see and hear all about the High Priest, and his handmaidens, and his Disciples.

And it came to pass in the year of the reign of Luke, that he made a great feast unto his disciples, and verily the temple was filled with the kindred of the maidens, and the friends of the High Priest, and they had music and feasting, and the hearts of the people were merry and joyful.

Thus did the High Priest, teaching his disciples in every thing he did.

Now, the next year the wise men saw that one was wanted to teach the young maidens.

So after they had taken counsel, they sent for one William, sirnamed Stradella, who came from countries beyond the sea, and he taught them to play on stringed instruments; moreover after this, three times a year did the people gather about the temple, and the young maidens played on instruments of music, and lifted up their voices and sung.

And now Permelia, the wife of William, a woman of skill and understanding, and learned in the fine arts, taught the maidens to make pictures, in the likeness of every thing on the earth beneath.

And it came to pass after those days, that the handmaidens said one to another, "Let us make a feast at the temple, that we may gather much silver from the multitude that come from the country round about, and verily we will buy curtains, and carpets and chairs, wherewith to make the temple glorious." And the High Priest saw that the handmaidens spoke wisely, and the thing was pleasing in his sight, and he said let it be as you have said; and they did according as they had proposed, and made merry and rejoiced, and verily the multitude was great. Every man paid three pieces of silver, one to the door keeper of the temple, another for the feast that was prepared, and another piece to the sorcerers, that they might be told what things should happen unto them. Moreover, they decorated the temple with cedar and box.

And it came to pass that still another feast did the handmaidens prepare at the temple, and they said, "let the young maidens choose one who shall be queen among them;" so they chose Elizabeth, and they crowned her with the flowers of the field and green leaves, and behold she was beautiful, and very fair to look upon; and Anna, one of the handmaidens, made a throne for the queen, and placed wreaths of cedar round about it; and Lydia, dressed the little children in white robes, decked with silver, and they did sing and dance before the queen. Moreover, all the young maidens did sing songs of joy and gladness to their queen.

Now are not all the acts of the High Priest Luke, written in the book of Chronicles, of all his reign, and all the times that went over him, and all his handmaidens, and all his disciples?

Western Extension.—The cars now go to within six miles of Statesville, on the Western extension—and they are expected to reach the depot about the first week in September.

Health in New Orleans.—The deaths by fever on the 28th reached 77.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—There were, on Saturday, fifty-seven deaths from yellow fever; and for the entire week four hundred and two.

LOOK SHARP.

ALL persons indebted to me by either note or account are earnestly requested to pay up without delay, as further indulgence cannot and positively *will not be given.*

Mr. T. N. Bond, of Lumberton, is my lawful agent, and is fully authorised to act for me in my absence.

JOSEPH BREECE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1858. 41-3t*pd

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, N. C.,

REV. N. McR. RAY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution is on the N. C. Rail Road, 15 miles West of Greensborough, and 5 from Normal College. Its next Session will begin Sept. 1st. Its object is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. The Principal is a graduate of Normal College, and an experienced Teacher. The Principal of Music has had ten years experience in teaching it. They have experienced and competent Assistants. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. *Young ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.* We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. We can accommodate 125 boarding pupils. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $36 to $45 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50. French $5. Ornamentals very low. *Half of the expenses required in advance.* ☞WANTED.—SITUATIONS FOR SOUTHERN FEMALE TEACHERS. For full information address

Rev. WM. J. LANGDON, Proprietor.

July 18. 29*8t

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having concluded to change his business, offers for sale THIRTY NEGROES and the whole of his LANDS.

The Negroes are all young, and in families, and will be sold in families or all together.

The Lands lie on the East side of the Cape Fear River, in Bladen County, twenty miles below Fayetteville; embracing (2,508) twenty-five hundred and eight acres, which may be divided into four tracts, with improvements in the way of cleared land and houses on each. The principal dwelling is large and comfortable, having eight rooms with a fire place in each.

A man of large capital may make a fine investment here. There is a sufficiency of cleared land to produce 7000 bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of good land to be cleared.

This property will be offered privately until the first of Oct. If not sold by that time, which will be indicated by a continuance of this advertisement till the 4th day of Nov., when the whole will be offered at public auction at Shiloh Church, commencing with the land on the 4th day of November and continuing on from day to day, till the above property with a fine stock of Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules and the entire crop are all disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

W. D. PEARSALL.

Deseret P. O., Bladen co., N. C., July 31. 33*tf

THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
At the CRYSTAL PALACE, in the
CITY OF NEW YORK.

The managers announce that the Exhibition will be

Opened on Wednesday, the 15th day of Sept'r next.

The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after the 7th of September. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after the 1st of July.

This exhibition is intended to embrace Machinery and New Inventions, Manufactures of all descriptions, and Agricultural and Horticultural Productions of every kind.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, Silver Cups, and Diplomas, will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

The managers would impress upon exhibiters the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

By order of the Managers,

F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chair'n.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

New York, July 1, 1858. 40*4tpd

T. M. SMITH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1858.

Elisha Little and Clement Gaddy Exr's., vs. Nancy Little and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse L. Little and James Lee and wife Hannah are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Jesse L. Little and James Lee and wife Hannah, to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the Second Monday in July, A. D. 1858.

P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

Aug. 1858. 35*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1858.

Joseph W. Falkner vs. Stephen Baker.

Attachment executed by summoning Reuben Long and Michael Baker as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Stephen Baker is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court in Wadesborough, on the Second Monday of October next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and further proceedings had according to law.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, Second Monday in July A. D. 1858.

P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

Aug. 6, 1858. 35-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Clerk and Master's Office, July 25th, 1858.

Alfred H. Marsh, Robert Marsh and A. B. Marsh vs. John Marsh, Spencer Marsh and others.

Bill to settle the estate of Wm. Marsh, Sen., dec'd.

IN this case it being made to appear to me that the defendants John Marsh, William Marsh, David Anderson and wife Happy, Charles Dorsett, Franklin Arnold and wife Elizabeth, Alfred Dorsett, Calvin O'Daniel, Lindsay Edwards and wife Sally, Spencer Marsh and Daniel Marsh are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Fayetteville Observer netifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County.

J. WORTH, C. M. E.

Aug. 14, 1858. 37*6t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a Duplicate of Warrant No 72,339, Act of 1847, issued to John Haltom, father of Reuben B. Haltom, late a Private in Captain Johnson's Company of Texas Rangers, in the war with Mexico; the same having been lost, and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated July 20, 1858.

NATHANIEL KNIGHT, Att'y for JOHN HALTOM.

August 2. 32*6w

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.

THIS Seminary of learning, incorporated with Collegiate powers by the Legislature of the State, is provided with a full corps of experienced Teachers, new Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and the usual facilities for the acquisition of knowledge.

The Seventh Session will commence on the first Monday in October.

For further information address the Principal,

WM. K. BLAKE.

Aug. 5. 35-2m

Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

Select Classical School.

I PROPOSE to open a School for Boys, in the town of Fayetteville, about the 1st of October next, provided I can get Twenty Scholars. The price of tuition will be $75 for the scholastic year. Those who wish to enter their sons or wards will please give me early notice.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Aug. 18, 1858. 38tf

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of Fayetteville Female High School, wish to engage the services of a Lady competent to give instruction in Drawing, Oil Painting and French, or Drawing, Oil Painting and Music. Applicants will please address, until the 20th September,

W. K. BLAKE, Fayetteville.

August 21, 1858. 39tf

CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK
FOR SALE.

FIFTY shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock are offered for sale. For further information apply to

A. McLEAN, Cashier.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1858.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayotteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 22. 87-

OFFICE TRANSPORTATION AGENT,
Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Co.
Wilmington, N. C., 18TH AUG. 1858.

NOTICE TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

ON and after the the 1st September, all Goods and Merchandize, intended for the interior, or points on the line of this and adjoining Road, shipped to the care of the General Transportation Agent, and landed on the Company's Wharf, will be forwarded

Free of Extra Charge and Commissions,

and the Marine and back charges paid and collected with Rail Road freight at the points of delivery.

By this arrangement, owners of goods will be relieved of much expense and inconvenience, and shippers will find it to their interest to forward through this port.

The promptest despatch may be relied upon. Bills Lading should invariably specify for delivery at the Rail Road Co.'s Wharf on the West side of the River.

JAS. P. ROBERTSON,
Gen'l Sup't.

Aug. 18, 1858. 39-2m

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR
Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
Eng'r and Sup't.

Aug. 3. 34tf

NOTICE.

$50. RANAWAY, on or about the 25th of July, my Negro Boy ISAAC, aged about thirty years; height about five feet six or seven inches; of a light copper color; high forehead, full eyes, and quick spoken. The said negro was purchased by me from S. V. Young of Greensborough, where he will try to make his way back. I will give the above reward for the lodgement of said boy in any jail in the State, so I can get him again. J. K. MELVIN.

Cypress Creek, Bladen co., Aug. 18, 1858. [39tf

THIRTY HANDS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire by the Month, or Day, Thirty Negroes, to work on the Ninth Section of the Western Rail Road.

For further particulars inquire at the Engineer's Office, Fayetteville, or of me at Little River Bridge.

O'BRYAN & CO.

Aug. 16. 38tf

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his HOUSE and LOT in Fayetteville, known as the "Farm House," containing about 60 acres. Also, THREE VALUABLE NEGRO MEN, Edward, Fred and Charles. Fred and Edward are excellent Spirit Barrel Coopers, —all young, sound and healthy. For terms apply to

C. E. LEETE,
or JOS. BAKER, Jr.,
Att'y for John Eccles.

Aug. 18. 38-tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 43tf

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

DOBBIN HOUSE
For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858; the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.
Amount of property now insured, $1,474,922 34.
Amount premium notes now on hand, $224,968 23.
Cash premiums received, $32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill, D. A. Ray, H. L. Myrover, S. W. Tillinghast, Henry Lilly, N. A. Stedman, S. J. Hinsdale, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, S. T. Hawley, W. N. Tillinghast, A. A. McKethan, J. D. Williams, Jas. G. Cook, A. W. Steel, Jas. Kyle, J. G. Shepherd, R. F. Brown, Wilmington, A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 13-Y

Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf

Carolinian copy. 27-

REMOVAL.
STARR & WILLIAMS,

HAVE removed to the two brick Stores in the West end of the Fayetteville Hotel building, where they are now opening their

SECOND STOCK of Goods for this Spring,

recently selected by one of the firm in the Northern markets, which will be offered for sale to their regular customers on the usual terms.

All persons who wish to buy Goods cheap at WHOLESALE, are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock at our new stand, West end of Fayetteville Hotel building.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1858. 5tf

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 26, 1858. 31-

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

WILL be let out to the lowest bidder, at Ashpole Church in Robeson County, on the 14th of October next, the building of a new Church, forty-five by fifty feet, all completed. For further particulars address WILIE ALFORD or JOHN PURCELL, Alfordsville, N. C., or either of the subscribers at Little Rock, So. Ca.

A. M. McKINNON, } B. C.
ALEX. BLUE, }

Aug. 24, 1858. 41*6w

NEGROES! NEGROES!

WILL BE SOLD, on the 6th day of October 1858, ONE NEGRO WOMAN, and TWO CHILDREN; Woman aged about 25 years, the Children 6 and 2 years respectively. Sale to take place at the residence of the late Mary Williford, in Sampson county. Terms—6 months credit, with note and approved security.

JNO. H. ELMORE, Com'r.

Aug 26. 41*6t

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., his two WORK STEERS, one a dark red, with white back, with a large Bell; the other a white spotted Steer with a red head. The ear mark is a slope on the upper side of the right ear. They were purchased of Joseph Pell, near Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C., and will probably try and make their way back. They are of extra size and in good working order.

Any person that will take them up and address me at Fayetteville, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.

G. D. BAKER.

July 15, 1858. 29-*tf

WRIGHT & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson Robeson and Bladen.

Aug. 23, 1858. 39-

Presbyterian copy.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

MILITARY GOODS,
Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.

June 30. 24-1y

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,
COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

Presbyterian copy.

D. A. LAMONT,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

JOHN M. CLARK,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to sale of Country Produce, Naval Stores and Cotton.

☞ *And Agent for Rush and Orrell's Line of Boats.* ☜

August 19, 1858. 38tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
Brown's Building, Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH

Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

May 14. 1858. 11-1Y

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858 64-ypd

JUST RECEIVED.

500 LBS. choice GOSHEN BUTTER;
500 lbs. LEAF LARD;
—ALSO—
A lot of FINE SEGARS and TOBACCO. For sale by

D. ANDERSON,
North-west Cor. Market Square.

June 28. 23-

TAKEN UP!

AND committed to the Jail of Chatham county, two Negro Boys by the name of HENDERSON and EDOM, who say they belong to J. H. Pritchett, of Lumberton. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay prison charges, and take them away; otherwise, they will be dealt with according to law.

W. D. C. RIDDLE, Jailor.

Pittsborough, July 14. 28-

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agt. for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order.

BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

NOTICE.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
400 Casks LIME;
50 Bales HAY;
5 Bbls. GLUE.

For sale by

WORTH & UTLEY.

July 10. 27-

NORTH CAROLINA READERS.
NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF
North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY.

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence,* and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2, *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3, *Economy,* the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4, *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions,* containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.